

★EXCLUSIVE★

THE MUMBAI TERRORISTS
PREPARE TO STRIKE AGAIN



PRIME-TIME TV
WHERE ARE
ALL THE BLACK
PEOPLE?

'TIS THE SEASON

How to get
along with
your in-laws



AMIEL,
STEYN AND
FESCHUK

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2009

SPECIAL REPORT

THE TRUTH ABOUT PRIESTS

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RECESSION OUTRAGE:
THE PUBLIC SERVICE
KEEPS GETTING FATTER



DISSEMINATED Bishop Raymond Lohry, the Church's archbishop, offers more than a prayer for healing.

The truth can't hide

Last week, the Vatican named a replacement for Raymond Lohay, the disgraced Nova Scotia bishop whose laptop was loaded with hundreds of images of child pornography. Brian Dune, now the auxiliary bishop of South St. Anne, Ont., will take over the Antigonish diocese in the new year. "It will be difficult," Dune told our reporter. "These will be lots of things necessary."

It all sounds so familiar. For two decades now, the Catholic Church in Canada has been rocked by allegations of rampant and horrific sexual abuse, beginning with the Mount Carmel Orphanage in the 1950s and continuing with the shocking arrival of Bishop Lahey. With every new case, the message from the Church hierarchy is essentially the same: *pray for the victims, pray for the accused priest, and pray that the faithful find a way to heal.*

To be fit for the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops has done more than ask the *Alamy* for assistance. In 1993, the bishops released a groundbreaking document, "From Pain to Hope," that urged Church leaders to respond "fairly and openly" to allegations of sexual abuse, provide counseling to victims, and "inspire" and authorize. Today, every diocese in the country has an independent committee that investigates accusations, and it is a credit, the process a state (mostly removed from ministry). The days of transferring child molesting clergy to a different parish are long past.

But new evidence has been learned. As explained in this week's cover story ("The truth about priests," page 61), bishops in the United States have been much more circumspect about just how deep the rot runs. Yet, in America, priests were charged with sin since 1802 and aspects of widespread cover-up in the archdiocese of Boston. But the end result was unanticipated: a newly criminalized clergy. As the bishops found that between 1950 and 2002, 4,382 priests and deacons—essentially half the clergy—were accused of sexually abusing children. In the years since, many dioceses in the country have undergone an internal audit, decrying precisely how many new allegations have been revealed. Number of guilty priests are then posted on diocese websites for all to see. In the U.S., at least, the truth has somehow left its hole.

The answer isn't as clear as the north of the border. Canadian bishops have decided not to subject themselves to such a rough and unrefined examination—in part, because it would cost too much money. It is the wrong message. Under the Canadian Church reveals every flag it knows, victims will continue to wait, die, rightfully so, whether someone else is still being swept under the rectory carpet. From after 50 years of sin and scandal, the pope's only means about as abusive period of the land in court. How many others have tried again to avoid the spotlight? And how many victims—perished as a legal showdown with the Church—have simply needed for a few more of life, therapy and a firm handshake? We just don't know. We should.

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and, therefore, in some cases, a single line of research may provide the most solid evidence. Furthermore, there is a constant need to

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Colby Cosh

Our newest blogger has already argued that "chiropractic is a pseudoscience cooked up by a weird Canadian grocer solely on the basis of bizarre 'spiritual' promptings." What will he say next? macleans.ca/cosh

BLOGS



ANDREW POTTER
Secor has a culture problem, but at least part of it stems from the motive structure of the game. Goals are to find to come by that any behaviour that achieves any advantage at all is seen as fair game." macleans.ca/potter



ANDREW COYNE
Remember the brown-tails over that photo of Canadian troops trampling Afghan graves in the Afghanistan? That was in early 2002 when Jean Chrétien was PM and Art Eggebeen was in charge of offering up confused misreading answers. macleans.ca/coyne

NEED TO KNOW

Every dog we pick for best shows on the Web and summarize them for you. macleans.ca/best-of-the-web

WEB POLL RESULTS

Should Ottawa be doing more to bring Omar Khadr back to Canada?

No—he's accused of a serious crime and has been treated fairly (48%)



There's no Supreme Court to decide (8%)

Yes—there's no reason to leave him in U.S. custody (52%)

THIS WEEK'S POLL: macleans.ca/yolk



Our critic needed Mrs. Anderson's Fantastic Mr. Fox to their knives after John Milford's The Road Head Show. D. Johnston's new view of both films at macleans.ca/johnston

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'Gary Bettman was booed at the Stanley Cup because of who he is and what he represents'

FLU PHOOEY

HOW MANY instances of the mismanagement, ill-considered rollout of the shut season that NHL hockey players have been involved with more than those who buy tickets to their games have been to the fore? ("Stanley Cup season," *National*, Nov. 21) But that wasn't really true because if it's the pandemic, the government has the national response will need the arena for a market to manage. Kelly McGee, Ottawa

A WELL-ORGANIZED team here describes the flu pandemic. Over 250,000 people worldwide die annually from various strains of the flu. Thus far, just over 4,000 deaths have been attributed to confirmed H1N1 cases worldwide. The pharmaceutical industry has used a crisis imagery media to create a panic and boost their bottom line, it's been a boon for researchers, as well, who have been paid for a standard decrease in funding over the years. Jacob Kasperowicz, Montreal, Que.

I FOUND your article to be very fine. One of 21 million is a member of my family got H1N1 and required hospitalization, and they all recovered before they were able to even get the vaccine. We have been very lucky. The medical science and geographical logistics made, if we have anything to learn from "Canada's pandemic plan" it is that we must build up our immune systems and hope for the best, not rely on our government. Vicki Boster, Vancouver

FEAR MONGERING stories like your most recent one are easy and sensational. Canada has attained the highest level of participation in Western countries in the anti-flu vaccination program. I received the desired inoculations after waiting for a great deal of time in a perfectly organized set-up. Granted, Canada is not one of the best in ending long waits, but isn't that addressable in a computer of public information and information on unprecedented cases? Ann Marie Job, Ottawa

BOOS FOR BETTMAN

NHL COMMISSIONER Gary Bettman claims that fans weren't booing him at the 1999 Stanley Cup final (Janeson, Nov. 13), that instead, fans in Detroit were booing because the Phil

adelphia Flyers won. I was fortunate to be at Game 7 of the cup final at Joe Louis Arena and I, much like the other 18,000 in attendance, booed Bettman because of who he is and what he represents. He is a double-talking, two-faced lawyer. He answers questions with questions, as he does in the *Maclean's* interview. He enters being. Hard-working, true hockey fans saw right through him, and they would have been in Pittsburgh as well. Ken VanderVort, Concord, Ont.

THESE are undeniably not perfect. Gary Bettman is clearly providing strong leadership



as the NHL attempts challenging situations like the Phoenix Coyotes' financial difficulties. Bettman came across excellently well in his *Maclean's* interview. His refusal to address a better management about "the broad perspective in Canada that you feel the fans all agree on in the United States" - I don't know anyone in Canada who feels that way. Most importantly, he hit the nail on the head concerning on Jan. 10th's "justice as a measure of all our rules and procedures." He would have been killed if the NHL's board of directors, as represented by Bettman, simply rolled over for the NHL's union as this matter may have saved the league. Charles Scott, Calgary

YOURS TO DISCOVER

THIS FEDERAL Conservative party would do the economy for once good by eliminating

the nearly weekly making of party propaganda and, in its place, sending each household a copy of "Discover Canada" ("A textbook for Canada," *The Editors*, Nov. 21). For one, we'd welcome the opportunity to learn more about my chosen country, even though I have been a citizen for 36 years. George Watson, Paris, Ont.

HIGH MARKS

CONGRATULATIONS on your University Rankings issue (Nov. 16). It finally covers a lot more than just boring statistics and gives readers information about careers and answers questions that students have about money, security and campus life. It is well-researched and well-written, and covers the core of education and student financial support information. This new format will make this issue of even more importance in the future. Keep up the good work. Peter Babcock, Toronto

I BELIEVE that the *Maclean's* university rankings section is an excellent performance evaluation for post-secondary education in Canada. My only recommendation would be to include comparative information on university administration. After all, administrative decision-making is what ultimately determines the success of programs, and plays a pivotal role in establishing the reputation of institutions. James Gay, Sydney, N.S.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

ANDREW COYNE writes "To do away with the Crown, and to replace it with a republic, would require nothing less than a revolution" ("Defending the republic," *National*, Nov. 21). Monarchists always make a complicated and scary to have a Canada as head of state. Most importantly, the Governor General actually does all the work as head of state. Canada is one of only three crown countries in the world that has a true resident as head of state. Just think, if New Zealand were the other two, we'd never be a truly independent country until we in the problem. Farrell McCarty, Mississauga, Ont.

LET'S HAVE a Canadian monarch who has chosen to live here and contribute to this country. At our first Canadian queen I would fully endorse Michelle Jean, she is a very capable, intelligent and good person, a very

able and excellent commander with excellent character and ability. As the people of Canada need her full, she is strong, selfless, and honest and very capable of handling a parliamentary crisis. Gay Major, Montreal

WE DO need a "permanent embodiment of popular sovereignty," as Andrew Coyne suggests. Why not simply have the first female, themselves elected by us, consider the names of distinguished Canadians and appoint a governor general for a six-year term? We have no more journalists and political hacks, but these among us with real and substantial accomplishments. James Allen, Victoria

WHILE ANDREW COYNE may be willing to end the embarrassment of having to

Algharban in the very thing that has caused the modest destabilization in Pakistan. Edward Parkes, Toronto

SPEAKING DEAD TONGUES

ROSE LUNAU's article on the rebounding popularity of Latin language studies ("Latin down and in university," *National*, Nov. 16) brought back memories of my high school Latin class. In particular, I recall the following: "I am dead as a doornail. I am a dead language." As dead as it can be. First it killed the Romans, and now it's killing me. Justin McMillan, Chatham, N.C.

WASTE NOT

IT IS DISGUSTING to throw away produce because of aesthetics ("What a waste," *Environment*, Nov. 16). Are fruits and vegetables in a basket

wouldn't throw away even a half portion of leftovers? Food waste is more expensive. It is as guilty as the next person for passing over fruit and veggie that look less than perfect. Jennifer Lee, Port Colborne, Ont.

AT FIRST, I was disappointed that your revealing article "What a waste" was given no attention on the cover. On reflection, having it in the *University Rankings* issue should ensure that it will be read by many young people. Hopefully, the next generation will help us demand that changes be made in our wasteful food culture. Peter Deane, Peterborough, Ont.

POT POSTER BOY

MICHAEL SCHMIDT knew what he was doing, says David, has stated that the federal Liberals need a bridge issue in order to regain power.

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explains why we are still a colony with a far righter on our coinage, I am not. Nor am I willing to keep telling my grandchildren that they cannot aspire to be the head of their country, like the children of other countries, because that position in Canada is reserved for the descendants of a dissident foreign family. We need a Canadian head of state. Jim Duggan, Deep River, Ont.

NATIONS' DESTABILIZATION

ANDREW COYNE says that "the West's aim in Afghanistan is not in granting an over-privileged even to, with the destabilizing effect in Pakistan" ("Afghanistan: noble fight, or lost cause?" *National*, Nov. 16). In fact, he is saying that a further reason for continuing in Afghanistan is destabilization in Pakistan. But neither the past nor the future is the very strong probability that the West's presence in

pages? Governments, international and consumer who contribute to these violent and unsustainable practices should be ashamed of themselves. Thankfully, on the same issue there was an article on proper food management ("Do you mind if we pick your crop?" *National*, Nov. 16). It was enlightening to read how volunteers at anti-protest food waste, but provide free food to those in need. We need more people to embrace these smart, reasonable ways.

Kathleen French, Burlington, Ont.

YOU POINT OUT that 30 million people could be fed on the waste from what they throw out on their garbage cans alone. We throw out food simply because it's unwanted, as small, or had on our own home out, so we need to eat it. It's true that eating food waste would help with people's at home waste. I

He now has no better Canadian to deliver that message than Olympic gold medalist Ross Reynolds, the federal candidate in Okanagan-Columbia (Janeson, Nov. 16). Ross could be the poster boy for the legitimization of immigrants in Canada. Stephen Harper famously crossed on stage to be greeted with a little help from his friends, and his popularity soared. Liberals should consider with a cry for social problems. It's a winning strategy and it's got my vote. Pam Gold, Karen Kersey, Langley, B.C.

We welcome readers to submit letters to: editor.letters@mclelland.ca or to *Maclean's*, 1110 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ont. M6H 1L7. Please supply your name, address and daytime telephone number. Letters should be less than 300 words, and may be edited for space, style and clarity.



A WEEK IN THE LIFE OF TWILIGHT

Ladies and gentlemen, we have a new box-office champion. The *Twilight Saga: New Moon* grossed \$74.7 million on its first day in theaters last Friday—the previous best was *The Dark Knight's* \$62.2 million. Screening managers lined up for midnight screenings to find out what would happen to vampire Edward and vampire-lover Bella (the guy most already knew the outcome from reading and rereading the novel). Said screenings proceeded to screen throughout the movie.

Good news

Tough on child porn

The Harper government introduced a recent law bill aimed at curbing child pornography on the Internet. Under the tough legislation, Web hosting companies and Internet service providers that fail to report pornography to Canadian authorities would be punished. This is the most logical way to get to those vile people who post child porn online: service providers are the closest link to unscrupulous but underground images, because they, in effect, carry the content (even if they don't know it). If ISPs are scared into cracking down on what appears on their servers, the battle against child porn will be half won already.

Bittersweet swap

Tarek and Marwan appear to be closing in on a deal that would see the Palestinian terrorist group release Israeli soldier Gilad Shalit, who was kidnapped by Palestinians in June 2006. Tarek would offer 1,000 Palestinians currently being held in Israeli jails in return, including alleged murderer Ma'wan Barghout, currently serving the life sentence as a Israeli prison. The swap, should it happen, would be interesting for Israel, because Shalit's return would be cause for celebration, Barghout would likely assume a top leadership role in Fatah, and perhaps replace the moderate Mahmoud Abbas as Palestinian leader, a move that could bring Barghout and Marwan together in the long run, their civil could actually happen Middle East peace.

GST, American-style

Does America need a GST? Some economists are now arguing that instituting a federal value-added tax could be the answer to bring up Canada's huge deficit.

Bad news

Vexing vaccine

Swine flu confusion continues. While some experts have opined that the worst of the H1N1 pandemic is now behind us, others are warning against over-prescribing the vaccine. The World Health Organization also seems utterly confused: it's recommending that doctors give out the vaccine to anyone showing symptoms of swine flu, and at the same time recommending that healthy people with mild symptoms not be given the vaccine.

Greg's hands have also protected the election on the same basis, though a recent amendment to the election law seems to have satisfied them. With the United States set to begin withdrawing troops next year, a controversial crisis is the last thing that the war-torn country can handle. If there are to be success in Iraq, this election must occur on time, and it must be free of corruption. There is no alternative.

Gore vs. Alberta

Al Gore is at it again, and this time he's criticizing Alberta. In a speech on Tuesday, the former vice president (and almost president) opened that oil extraction from Alberta's tar sands presents a serious environmental problem. This after he posted the sands project in *Rolling Stone* magazine in 2006, saying, "They have to tear up foot size of landscape, all for one barrel of oil. It is truly insane. But, yes, we need perfect kind of oil in our cars." We don't buy Gore's doom and gloom scenario (odd, isn't it, that his latest financial prognostications came right after he released a new climate book), and we hope Alberta's hard-working population won't suffer because of his reckless speechifying.

Idol no more

Former *American Idol* winner Adam Lambert embarrassed himself and offended a whole lot of others—on Sunday night at the American Music Awards. His raunchy performance included penis-envisioned (what?) and a make-out session with a keyboard player. If you weren't already convinced that pop music has become more about selling sex and less about actual talent, we now rest our case. ■

Election problems

Things were promising to go to the polls in January, but now it looks like they will have to wait to cast their votes. Parliament has been unable to pass an election law, because of objections from Tories that they will be underrepresented—and Sunni Vice President Yang al-Mallahi has threatened to veto the law.

Jon & Kate abate

Therapists of Jon and Kate Gosselin and their eight young children.

FACE OF THE WEEK



CONCENTRATED Micwile Gosselin stares intently at children as she learns to harvest lettuce in Virginia on Nov. 18

is, thankfully, over—their TV show, *Jon & Kate Plus 8*, aired for the last time on Tuesday night after three seasons. We were never fans of the older Gosselin lady—though the kids are amazingly cute to watch—but the public scandal after their marriage ended earlier this year was too much to take. The program ended up looking like selfish breathers who were the real heroes. Jon and Kate's messy divorce will surely continue, but at least not in prime time. We expect Oprah Winfrey will find a much drier way to sign off when her show ends in 2011.

As if that weren't enough, the WHO also announced on Tuesday that it was assuming high numbers of swine-flu infections to the vaccine in Canada.

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EMMA, KIM, 20, had lots of friends and was hugely successful. Still, she felt 'like a ghost.'

I'm hearing a lot about loneliness



BARBARA AMIEL

She strides on the cover of this November's *Rush magazine*, her dyed blond, rapturously showing through the sheer blouse and her trademark look—at once where between sexual and a snarl. South Korean model Dead Kim, 20, was found hanging from such as her Paris apartment—an apparent suicide. Kim had youth, beauty, success, a boyfriend—and a life ahead that she clearly felt was not worth living.

The newspaper reports said that Kim was battling loneliness and depression. She is reported to have written, "The more I gain the more lonely I'm. I'm like a ghost." Her blog was called *I Like To Feel Alone!* Even allowing for the mind-merging of youth, there are not indications of equilibrium. One can't know much more about Kim, especially now that her blogger diary has been sealed and

the videos she made the day before her death is unavailable. Only that she had lots of friends, was mega successful—the way Karl Lagerfeld's latest pick for Chanel's accessories also—and was busy working on her side-line video career.

I read about Kim while listening—not inappropriately—to Rhiannon Piggard and then Whitland. When I saw the link to Kim's *Thriller and Death* on YouTube, I wasn't here to listen with the lyrics, but this is just about the triple war anthem of loneliness gone being sung by the dying bode over the dead body of Tinseltown. Loneliness, though, as a much more deep-seated condition than a simply being alone, and as a serious psychological problem it is difficult to diagnose in the moment of other problems. If your spouse dies or your child has a debilitating illness, the natural reaction is a sense of loneliness. The more difficult cases are those of people who, like Kim, seem to have everything.

Lonely, I have become accustomed to people who are at the centre of social life with friends and admirers galore, currently telling me how "lonely" they are. One can't be sure whether this is affliction—or a sure sign a condition is becoming trendy—or both. However, "loneliness" feels positioned to be the Next Big Thing in psychiatric and intervention trends. The condition appears to peak at two psychologically vulnerable points in life: the late teens and twenties and then in the past seniority. Demographic trends show Europe and North America with increasingly aged populations prone to the condition, and I've proved to report that Canada is in the frontline of research studies on this topic. With at least five in seven Canadians now "lonelier" and lost in their night on heading away to their retirement, our nation is in line for one of our fastest-growing niches—this time as a top centre of lonely people.

Talented and resourceful people may put loneliness to good use. I mean the club's power girl, poet Emily Dickinson. For now, the only way to combat the feeling is by seeking out, just, though for some this may seem inquiry against the pain. Apart from music, which will be truly the association in *Loneliness*, my own landscape is a season in the television set. The TV is invariably turned on but while the music better engaged. One becomes best friends with the television's talking heads, enjoying their company in your home but avoiding the rubbish they pour. My chosen companion these days is the full-figured blond woman on the weather channel who seems perilously close to burning me either blouse or jacket as she reaches for weather Chandra.

I have dozens of DVDs stacked on disk tops to take my mind off "things" while in my hotel, enjoying a flick. I mean I mean at the moment, with my favourite 1944 *My Darling Clementine* now, my favourite *Clash of Kings* plays the dream Jew in the film—wise, successful and handsome (if terribly short). It seems as though this is my way of film which gets on the film's story as a Jew, the actual I want to use these times. Drop the map and you could run the whole game.

Unlike those who suffer with full-blown mental illness, the psychotic behind loneliness is largely produced on still it's a person. The exact source but when you reach Kim's state it is pathological. I don't say this judgmentally, no mental illness is blame-worthy, only non-worthy. I'd like to reshape my own mind to be more realistic, just as one can reshape the body with exercise and care. But like one's body type, the mind is a given and there is only so much strengthening you can do.



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I don't respect kind of much. On her blog, she chided me for reading Talbot. She might have been helped by reading something inspirational like the late Vietnamese psychiatrist Viktor E. Frankl's *Man's Search for Meaning*. *Love/Hate* has some relationship to the existential dilemma that hits every human being when we wonder about the point of life. By the time you really ask this question and consider how far you lack the chair on which you have been standing with nose buried, you have generally gone through quite a bit. Dr. Frankl, as I understand, went through more than any human being should have, and his conclusions are not without use.

Our job, he wrote, is not to look for the meaning of life but to realize that life questions you. If suffering turns out to be your lot, then take the opportunity to make something of it. Life expects, and no human being is well equipped to cope. See *Bad Dads Run* was only 10 years old and showed the married half of a model's life. All she could see was her own reflection—and, unlike the camera, the baby's face in the mirror.

Barbara Leland's email address has not been accessible recently. It will be soon.

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Liberals play the victim on Israel



ANDREW COYNE

There are many distortions in this current world—on sex, on health care, on terrorism, on politicians trying to persuade as the emotions he puts on for a living are real. Michael Ignatieff may prefer to be measured, or interpreted, by the foreign press, as the "chessmaster" of it all, but your average pol would never concede the point. They are like those movie co-stars who must pretend to be dating in real life.

And you, as doesn't take much to persuade us in the media. We are as measured as they in the press, that, when the Member for Dixie again observed a "talk" with me, or "really thoughtful," he is actually expecting some thing like the usual one. Hence the readiness of so many media outlets to advertise the Liberal "fact" books as those Tory pamphlets scolding them of anti-Semitism.

They don't actually accuse them of any

thing of the kind, you understand. But, next to being the subject of a vicious personal attack ("you can say what you want about me, but leave my family out of it"), there is nothing a politician lives for more than to be usually accused of something—even if he has to deny the charge himself. The opportunities to play the victim are too strong.

What did the Tory know here? "These vile days"—the *Sunday Star*, which discredited in Liberal rallies with large numbers of Jewish voters, actually said: "Not that the Liberal party was anti-Jew, or even anti-Israel, but only that it had acted as a rabid in the defence of Israel as the Tories have been."

This seems to me an entirely plausible, even obvious point. Indeed, at the time of the Israeli intervention in Lebanon, back in 2006, that was the Tory chief complaint—that the Tories, by siding so firmly with Israel in its campaign against Hezbollah, had departed from the Liberal's traditional "balanced" approach in the Middle East, that they had forsaken Canada's alleged historic role as "peace broker" in the region.

In his recent nomination of the army ways Stephen Harper had "transformed" Canada. *Star* columnist Thomas Walkers mentions the shift to position on Israel no fewer than six times. He's right, if a little obsessive when you mean Liberal governments typically showed up in UN votes condemning Israel, the current government—to be fair, the trend began during Paul Martin's brief reign—has tended to vote with Israel.

Now, that may be a good thing, or it may be a bad thing. It's always possible that Harper is too unquestioning in his support for Israel. And it's not obvious that the standard by which the two parties' foreign policies should be assessed is who is quickest to take Israel's side in any dispute. But if the question is who has in fact been the stauncher supporter, it hardly strikes me as controversial to conclude it's the Tories, still less the outrageous libel the Liberals would have you believe.

As to the specific charges in the Tory hand-out, there are three. One, the Tories note that whereas their leader defended Israel's conduct in the 2006 conflict, Michael Ignatieff publicly accused it of "war crimes." That's true; he did, though he later apologized for it. (As he should have. There's nothing wrong with saying such a thing, provided you can back it up. Whereas Ignatieff, perhaps anxious to compensate for previous statements that he would not "lose any sleep" over

Lebanese civilian deaths, offered up the accusation, without evidence, in the middle of a chat show.)

Two, the Tories claim the Liberals "opposed" defending Hamas and asked that Hezbollah be defined as a terrorist organization. Both are half truths at best. The Liberals asked that any one in leading for Hamas be indicted without statement for the Palestinians. And while it is true that many Tories, including the Liberals' deputy foreign affairs critic, opposed defining Hezbollah as 2006, he was forced to step down over it.

It is true, however, that the Liberals were reluctant to ban Hamas and Hezbollah as terrorist groups in the first place. Through the Liberals are correct to say they were the first government to ban them, in late 2002, that was only after months and months of pressure, even legal action. It is member Bill Graham's protest that it would be unfair to ban

Hezbollah, as it had a "social" wing distinct from its "military" wing. (It contains law firm, insurance doctors. It contains teachers. It contains social workers. . .)

The third Tory charge is that the Liberals "voluntarily" participated in the UN-sponsored Durban conference on racism in 2001, which descended into a series of one-sided attacks on Israel and open displays of anti-Semitism. (I told this a long time ago. I told Bruce Coulter at his house when he was in Canada only to find out, after the United States and Israel had left, at the behest of Israel, to counter some of the vile attacks. But that's not what was said at the time. Rather, it was reported that the Liberals had decided to stay, over the loud protests of Canadian Jewish groups, "in an attempt to broker an acceptable deal between a range of nations, including the Middle East conflict." Even headed to the line.

The Tory pamphlet is harsh, simplistic, perhaps not unbalanced places. But it is well within the accepted bounds of political debate, particularly as it has value in Canada. It does not honour to contribute to note that the Crisis have distributed similarly inflammatory flyers ("No weapons, no body bags")—like the Tories, on the public drive. If, as they have lately proposed, the Crisis would now like to ban such taxpayer-funded propaganda, the Tories should take them up on it. ■

ON THE WEB: For more Andrew Coyne visit his blog at www.mackenzie.ca/andrewcoyne

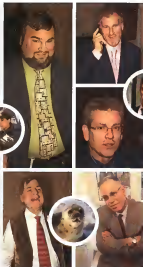
MITCHEL RAPHAEL ON WHO'LL BE WATCHING TO SEE WHO EATS SEAL MEAT AND BERNIER'S BLOG

HE WORE HIS NEAREST THE JUST FOR HER

Frederic Downey, the national president of ACTRA, and several actors, were mostly in the Hill for the opening of the CRTC hearings. "Electronics agents will talk about Canadian content while the big fight is going on between the broadcasters and cable companies," says Downey. One star who was supposed to be there was Grace Park. She played "Dionne" on the TV series *Battlestar Galactica*, which wrapped up this year. Steven Fletcher, minister of sustainable development and reform, and a huge *Battlestar Galactica* fan, was very excited about meeting Park, who grew up in Canada. Says the *Winnipeg* MP: "I was one of my nearest to—she had the periodic table on it." Then, at the last minute, Park had to cancel her trip. "I was stood up by a cyclone," Fletcher says. Fletcher says *Battlestar Galactica*'s lead had the "Ego" as the opportunity to meet Park. "She came on a personal e-mail and said, 'This is a Canadian issue. For me, anything I can do over time around, I am all yours.'"

HE ALWAYS WONDERED WHY THEY PLAYED THAT MUSIC

For quite some time NDP MP Charrlie Angus has been an occasional talk show guest on *Watson's*, which broadcasts on the Aboriginal languages spoken in the northern Ontario region. When he visited the station, though, Angus was understood why the staff played the theme from the old TV show *Spenser*. Mrs. Finally, the host confessed that they think the NDP, with his first top-down, looks like newspaperman J. Joseph Janssen from the *Spenser* comic.



STEVEN FLETCHER and the two top left, members Bernier (top right), Charrlie Angus (middle right), Larry Bagnall in his seat (bottom left), Mac Harb (bottom right), (center) Grace Park in *Battlestar Galactica* (left), J.K. Simmons (right), J. Joseph Janssen

HE'LL BE WATCHING YOU

When the Parliamentary Environment assessment it will be serving next month, Liberal Sen. Mac Harb scoffed, "It is a precursor to an industry that is in a transition." Harb is often the lone anti-seal voice on the Hill. "There are others, but they are all in the closet," he says. Harb won't beget the re-

turnment. In fact, "I will go and I will watch who's singing. I want to see first hand which of my colleagues is going to make a habit of it. The chef is great (there). He will probably overstate it to bury the true case." Even so, for Harb, it's not the seal demand for it and even if there was, "it doesn't look good."

Liberal MP Larry Bagnall's sealism was Harb's reply. "I'm not sure it looks great on Harb. He can't go modelling with that. But that's his business."

BERNIER'S ONE TAKE

Conservative MP Maxime Bernier has been giving better in blogging (www.maximebernier.com). The Conservative party, he says, is not so divided as he has a blog, but he sees it as a way to interact with his constituents and follow Canadians. He writes often about the economy and does so in both English and French. The francophone did not have more than 30 minutes for a three-minute, 27-second clip in both English and French. Now he says he can do the French in one take and the English in two.

CALMING BAIRD

Theresa's Minister John Baird had his dearest cat, Thatcher, returned last week. (Thatcher is the cat that caused rather national headlines when a "Thatcher's dead" message had Stephen Harper's office calling London to confirm whether Margaret Thatcher had died.) One friend said Baird's cat had a very calming influence on the minister. So calming, in fact, that they would sit in meetings with a picture of the cat on Baird's cabinet briefing notes.

GO FLAHERTY!

After Governor Angela Merkel rearranged the cabinet following the last German election, Canada's Jim Flaherty holds a new record: he's now the longest currently serving finance minister in the G7.

ON THE WEB: For more Ottawa stories or to contact Mitchell Raphael visit mitchellrapheal.com

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Former Tokyo hostess **Chelsea Haywood** on the alpha males, the money, and the peculiar conversations in Japanese men's clubs

A CONVERSATION WITH KATE FILLION

Chelsea Haywood left northern B.C. at 17 to see the world. When she was 20, the former model went to Japan to research and write a book, *90 Day Goddess*, the first insider account of the business industry.

Q At 20, were you too old to model anymore?

A: No. At 20 you're too old. But I'd just got on the agency and my agents were saying I wasn't thin enough. I was 112 lb., five foot two and running 16 km a day to stay at that weight, and I wasn't getting work.

Q So you decided to go to Japan, become a hostess, and write a book about it. What's the job description of a Tokyo hostess?

A: You work in a club where you are paid to drink with the customers, light their cigarettes, sing karaoke with them and engage in conversation.

Q How rare is it?

A: Right. This business is "available but unobtainable," that's the key. In fact, you'll be kind of the manager/manageress when you're having sex with a customer—it would tarnish the image of the club.

Q You write, "Your personality is your commodity." But could it honestly go with a great personality be a hostess?

A: I think you have to have average looks. The impression of what's good-looking can be skewed from a Japanese perspective. For instance, all blonds could work at a hostess club.

Q So walk us through this. A man comes into the club and...

A: He's greeted at the door by a waiter, who does a full 90-degree bow, then escorts him to a table. The customer will request a hostess or a girl, if not, the waiter selects one, who comes to the table. You exchange business cards with the customer as you sit down, and make a very polite introduction. Most of the men are quite outgoing, with a really good sense of humor, so it's easy to start a conversation. A common question is, "What are you looking for?" As women who live out in Canada, they want to know about the sex and culture, so you have a glossary.

Q Now work on a high end club where the customers were captains of industry, millionaires, even billionaires. What did they get out of this?

A: That was something I questioned the whole time. These no taskmaster of achievement, why on earth are you interested in speaking to me? I think it was just a fascination and curiosity on both sides, because our cultures are very different and quite alien to each other. English remains a status symbol in Japan, there's such curiosity about it speaking to and being conversed by someone from Canada or another Western country. It's still a homogeneous society, so occasions for them to meet Western women are slight.

Q You're supposed to flirt, sing, have to their pleasure. Is a shorter act, right?

A: Definitely. But this the hostess needs a therapist as well?

Q Because you're absorbing their anger?

A: Yes, and because there's a stigma, in your mind you're trying to push your role, which is in conflict with your own culture. Some hostesses would say, "I feel like I'm an emotional prostitute." I think it seems from not being themselves, from feeling they need to have a facade, in order to be entertaining.

Q What's the average age of the hostesses?

A: Twenty. You never wanted to say that you were older than 20. There's a saying in Japan that once a woman reaches her 20th birthday, she's "spells sugar cake," which is a reference to puddings that go inside after Christmas and are very rarely bought.

Q And what are they doing at?

A: For girls coming from Western, high GDP countries, there's the abuse of a glass of wine, making you a lot of money in a very short period of time, then being able to travel elsewhere.

Q It sounds rare.

A: Yes, it sounds like you're going to be an English teacher in a cocktail dress. But then you find there are emotional demands, spending all this time with these men. And it's exhausting, you get home at 5 or 6 a.m. By the third month, there's usually a lot of debt owed toward the customers and Japanese culture. But it's strange, many businesses still stay, because of the money and the fact that there's less of drinking and drugs, and also the education they're receiving.

Q How about the customers coming, "You're beautiful, you're charming?"

A: Yes, and it's creepy, and happens to almost everyone. If you feel down, one or two of those remarks can bring your day positive as that sounds. The danger is that after a certain amount of time you start believing it.

Q Hostesses could drink alcohol, too, just as alcohol? What did most of them choose?

A: Alcohol. My first evening, a customer told me I'd have to drink to be on the same frequency as the customers, and that proved to be the case. I don't think you can engage in the emotional level of conversation that's required if you don't drink, and the customers wanted us to drink. Many hostesses had 15 to 20 standard drinks a night.

Q On average, what would a man pay the club to stay?

A: At four hundred dollars for an individual would be low, but it could go up to \$12,000 or \$15,000, depending on how much he drank. Groups would spend thousands of dollars. One man who regularly spent thousands was the CEO of a company, he came in three or four times a week to entertain subsidiaries.

Finally enough, he'd go down and fall asleep, while they'd be drinking and singing.

Q How much could a hostess make in a night?

A: At our club you were paid \$75 or \$100 an hour, and you worked six hours a night. If someone requested you, you got an extra \$150. And you might get tips. One of my regulars, a surgeon, gave me \$100 each time. He was my private club hostess. You can also go as a *dolce*—a customer pays the club \$150 for the privilege of taking you to dinner. The hostess only gets about \$15, but a free meal, obviously.

Q Some of your customers also brought you thousands of dollars worth of clothes. What was going through your head on these shopping sprees?

A: I felt ridiculous. It was a very strange experience to be taken shopping by men you hardly know five hours and have them say, "Would you like more? Pants, maybe? These shoes?"

Q What was it for them?

A: I figured out it wasn't just being seen in public with a Western woman, showing off. Japanese alpha males different from Western men.

A: In that they go to hostess clubs, yes, I could not imagine anyone from Canada, at that level, spending hundreds or thousands of dollars just to have a conversation with a Japanese woman about the geography of Japan, the history of the Japanese, things like that. I think Japanese men are very direct, overworked and control oriented, and there was no aspect of romance. As a couple of men explained to me, in Japan, you have a

public face and a private face. At the hostess club I think they felt they could relax.

Q Did you ever feel guilty about their wives?

A: Oh my. The customer is showing you on his mobile phone how cute his baby is, and his wife, isn't she beautiful? And I'm thinking, "It's 2 a.m., why aren't you home with them?" I don't see going out and talking to young women is conducive to a healthy relationship, oddly enough.

Q After a while, though, you were no longer as naive as a new arrival in the industry.

A: The *kyōka*. What was the most naive thing about it? The *kyōka* was the most naive thing about it.

A: Looking back on it, nothing. It's not, I think I wasn't myself, then I changed and maybe not for the better. But when I was introduced to it, the seductive part was the unbridled access to relationships, interesting. Individually you'd otherwise never get to meet at that age. They were very accomplished men, and I'd meet them for information.

One customer was head of a medical association, was head of men's all research at a hospital hospital, and I sat with him for three hours, finding out about the research, which companies were at the forefront, and also his personal life.

Q But there's also a sense of danger. You worked at the same club as Lance Blackman, a British lawyer who was raped and killed on a *dolce* in 2000.

A: I didn't know that for the first six weeks, and this was a real lesson that made me quit seriously considering leaving. The customers and the girls, however, viewed it as an isolated tragedy that was not indicative of the business culture.

Q Some customers would go to go away with them, and you did. Their words pretty deadly.

A: Doesn't it? When I first got to the hostess club and the other girls were talking about their trips to Vancouver to Gass and Hawaii and Honolulu, I thought I would never do such a thing. I felt very uncomfortable even about the idea of going out to dinner with a customer. But by the time Yoko proposed that we go to a private island on his small yacht, I thought, "This is a common aspect of being a hostess and I need to do it."

Q For the book?

A: That's what I told myself. Anyway.

Q Repeat actually you liked it?

A: I enjoyed the relationship I formed with him is quite different, outside the element of the regular hostess-customer relationship. He was very charming, highly educated, he spoke four or five languages, and was the head of an entertainment industry. He was very successful and could do something like this between the two of us.

Q Did you get paid extra to travel with him?

A: He was always that he wasn't my sugar daddy, and never paid me cash for anything. I didn't ever hear of hostesses having paid extra to take trips, actually, but everything was first class and on most instances you have your own room and certainly your own bed. It's quite formal. A lot of the time, it was the more clearly customers who wanted to take hostesses on trips, as a business educational role. For instance, one girl at our club went to see the war memorial in Thailand with a customer she called Gordo. But obviously wasn't his money. I think he wanted me to become his girlfriend.

Q What did you learn about men?

A: [Laughs] I don't know what to say without making them. I think there are business that, when pushed, create predictable results.

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"Your role is in conflict with your own culture. Hostesses say, 'I feel like I'm an emotional prostitute.'"

If you continue to men feeling powerful and of worth, mostly through flattery, they become very pliable.

Q: You were 20 when your husband died. Did it bring you a sense of your marriage?

A: He was incredibly supportive. If he had n't been there, I think I would've fled after the third night. I was so very hard on him, and he was very hard on me. It was our marriage that we spent years trying to repair, and it contributed to the demise of our relationship. Actually, our divorce papers are going through this month. ■

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OTTAWA FEELS like the town that the recession forgot. Its public sector reliance has been sheltered from a job loss and wage cuts

FAT CITY

The civil service hasn't suffered in this recession. Is it about to share our pain?

BY COLBY COHEN If you want to know how hard times are hitting government workers, there's a group of franks, friendly, tanned men you could call up. Ottawa's history car dealers. What's at stake selling cars in a city dominated by federal employees during a recession?

"There's been no recession," says Paul Gosselin, owner of the capital's 417 Infiniti Nissan dealership, as far as his bottom line is concerned, he calls Ottawa a "sunny city."

"Business is up for us. Very up. In fact, it's up about 30 per cent from 2008," smiles sales manager Paul Stead of Audi Porsche dealerships Mark Motors West. "This year has been great," reports Neil Donnelly, now-on-site manager of Terry Graham Lexus. "We're making a record year. By far. I made three different forecasts in the year of the year—a mildly optimistic forecast, a semi-optimistic one, and a realistic, which would have been fine, since we also aren't closed on 'til. We've blown through the most optimistic one."

Not everybody is as optimistic, says Ottawa dealer in what the Economist calls the "executive car" class conflict as nearly matching or approaching 400 numbers. But mostly the showrooms are busy, and it's no secret

why. "Ottawa's a little insulated," admits Beaud, when there's a short-term economic shock, "you know government workers are gonna keep getting paid." "We didn't have that good a year, but definitely, being in a government town helped a lot," says Bill Air Louisa Toyota sales manager Marc Duracher. Infiniti's Gosselin agrees that dealers in government-dominated Quebec City are doing almost as well as he is; others aren't. "Rightly or wrongly, that city hasn't managed to attract private sector jobs, and as a result we've been very much shielded from the impact that might have happened elsewhere," Duracher observes here, right down to the adjustment. "I would say we're definitely shielded." It's not new for people to use bubble, or

shield, or at least as a reference in selling about government workers like Ottawa. But these days, the nation's capital feels like the town the recession forgot. Unemployment stands at just 5.6 per cent, well off the national rate of 8.6 per cent. The Toronto National Bank house price index grew in Ottawa by a healthy 7.8 per cent in the 12 months leading up to August, for the country as a whole, it was down 3.4 per cent. Indeed, Ottawa stands better than average in almost all the categories of the BDC Economics "City Scorecard." Even measures that have declined are healthy: new residential building permits may be down 22 per cent from last year in Ottawa, but they're still better than the national number of about 16 per cent.

Rarely in recent Canadian history has the scene of separation between the public and private sectors been so healthy as recently, and not just in Ottawa. On Nov. 4, Ontario Premier Dalton McGuinty admitted that public sector workers had been "shielded" from consequences, saying that, "by and large it's been a private sector recession." He even missed about repeating the derided "Rae Days" rhetoric of 1993, when civil service and government employees were forced to take 12 days of unpaid leave.

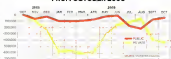
Whether or not "Dalton Days" are about, the numbers confirm his use of the "shielded" public labour force. Statistics Canada says that over the 12-month period between October 2008 and October 2009, Canada lost almost half a million jobs. Nearly 650,000 of these were in the private sector, where employment was off a full four per cent for the year. The figure for the public sector was just 0.6 per cent, and more than half of that drop is now recorded in the last months of the sequence. The most of the past year, the public sector was fighting the recession to a degree, indeed, despite the slight net job loss, public sector employment has risen in more months than it has fallen.

And it's not just job security, but wages as well. Another barometer of relative economic health is the public and private pay gap in the federal Labour Department's tracking of matched federal bargaining tenders. For the third quarter of 2009, unmatched wage increases in the public sector resulting from new union deals outperformed those in the private sector by 2.1 per cent to 1.5 per cent. For all of 2009 so far, the public sector is ahead 2.5 per cent to 2.9 per cent. Those may not look like big differences, but don't forget the

power of compound interest. Over a three-year collective bargaining agreement, a 0.6 per cent yearly advantage translates to almost one full percentage point.

Economists disagree on just what disparities tend to exist over the long run, or what the queues for public sector jobs would get longer and longer without them. Nevertheless, the numbers have arrived at the end of what was already a pretty good run for the public side. Between 2006 and 2008, across Canada, employment in public administration jobs grew faster (2.9 per cent per year) than employment in the economy as a whole (2.2 per cent). Annual growth was also faster

CUMULATIVE NET JOB LOSSES IN CANADA, FROM OCTOBER 2008



PUBLIC SECTOR employment has risen in more months than it's fallen in the past year. Meanwhile, the private sector has been battered by job losses

in public sector employee earnings (1.9 per cent versus 5.4 per cent). Both federal and provincial employees came out well ahead of for private on both measures, and the data on union wage settlements confirms the story: public sector workers gained almost the last quarter while not in 2009, but also in

RARELY HAS THE SENSE OF SEPARATION BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS BEEN FELT SO KEENLY

2008, 2007, and 2006.

Over the last few years, the economy imploded, workers who chose to take their chances in the world of private business or industry had good reasons for feeling like suckers. What other reason could they have in looking in the rearview? Most of the federal government's net job gains in fiscal 2008-09. On that the number of federal government employees in the EDS pay grade, with annual pay and bonuses averaging about \$104,000, has grown from 54 to 69 in three years?

But describe the Canadian Federation of Independent Business report on pessimism "Wage Watch" report. In key findings was that government and public workers earn,

on average, "roughly eight per cent to 17 per cent more than similarly employed individuals in the private sector." When he's taken into account, the overall public wage levels in 2009-10. An entire cottage industry has risen up to attack the "Wage Watch" report on behalf of unionized public sector workers. They argue from labour economists used to make the figure "We're not really paid more, but if we are, we're worth it, and even if we aren't worth it according to your subjective market-based calculations, it's important to possess things like male female pay equity and proper example of fairness for the private economy."

One way or another, though, there is broad agreement that the public sector "pay gap" is real, and it is recognized even in the less polemical scholarly literature on economics. It's not that studies over decades have confirmed that public sector employees, especially federal employees and women, get paid more than their private counterparts for similar work, though it is the highest of the income

scale (i.e., for top executives and very highly trained workers) the "pay gap" becomes negative. As recently as September, a similar study from New Zealand estimated the size of Canada's pay gap at 10 per cent.

So while private sector workers peer into the public sector bubble, where they see a generous salary, pension, and benefits package for all but the most senior workers, and outright insulation from economic shocks. The public sector workers even have a good reason for being better off in their jobs than they did one year ago, compared with 61 per cent of private sector workers. A similar bubble 99 per cent of the public sector remained "yes" when asked if they were overpaid compared to employees in the private sector.

Perhaps these layers of positive insulation to the upper echelons of all the questions of non-pay benefits. Public sector employees generally enjoy better sick leave and maternity leave provisions, and the rock steady pensions of old age, disappearing for private sector workers while the public sector clings to them. As Canada Pension Plan Environment Board CEO David Demko announced in a September speech, "Defined benefit plans have traditionally been the preferred choice for providing retirement income for middle- and upper-income Canadians, but... fundamen-



AFGHAN DETAINÉES, like this one captured in late 2002, are now more closely monitored

Where the talk of torture could lead

Could Canadians actually be charged with war crimes?

BY JOHN GEORGE • Richard Colvin had barely finished debating his extraordinary testimony about torturing Afghans in a House committee last week before fierce debate broke out. For politicians and the public, the issue was whether the diplomat in a courage award with a blazer on a comfortable sofa, but among international law experts, the issue was about the ultimate outcome of his allegations—about federal officials ignoring clear warnings that detainees transferred by Canadian troops to Afghan authorities were being tortured—held up. Is there a serious prospect of Canadian military or civilian officials being convicted and even charged as war criminals?

A few leading law professors quickly concluded that Colvin's revelations formed a solid basis for a war crimes case. But others told *Maclean's* that dramatic outcome is extremely unlikely. The experts are sparring over a relatively untested federal law that retroactively law on war crimes went through a period of rapid reform in the 1990s, largely in the wake of atrocities committed in the violent backdrop of the former Yugoslavia. Prompted by the creation of the International

Criminal Court, Canada passed a new Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Act on Oct. 23, 2000. The first person convicted under the act, Denise Mayne, a Canadian who led a band of murderers in that country's 1990s genocide, was sentenced last month to a 10-year term to life in prison.

The possibility that the new law meant to bring the likes of Mayne to justice could be applied to Canadians involved in Afghan detainee transfers is sobering. Recognizing that even raising the possibility is controversial, some lawyers who have been helping over the issue in private declared to be surprised on the record. "In several prominent academic experts said it could and should happen. "We must hope that the will to bring justice and prosecute is present," said Mitchell Bjorn, a University of British Columbia law professor and former federal NDP candidate in Vancouver.

Byron Aburayn, a former United Nations war crimes prosecutor, now a law professor at McGill University in Montreal, argues Canada's war crimes act applies, even though nobody alleges that any Canadian tortured a detainee. Aburayn points to the scope of the act that says civilian officials or military commanders are criminally liable if they fail "to exercise control properly over a person under their effective authority and control, and as a result the person commits an offence,"

unless they fail to take "all reasonable measures within their power" to prevent those under their control from committing war crimes like torture.

But skeptics doubt that clause could be interpreted to mean that Canadian troops or businessmen can be held responsible for torture meted out by, say, Afghanistan's notorious National Directorate of Security. "A prosecutor would have to go through all sorts of contingencies to show that an Afghan prison official was under the effective control of a Canadian military commander," says Greg Foss, who teaches national security law at the University of Ottawa. (His view is of particular interest, since he was singled out by lawyers sympathetic to Colvin as an expert whose opinion on this issue would be well worth hearing.)

Fosses told those arguing that charges under the act could be laid that to require Canadian officials would only have concerned a war crime if they truly intended the detainees be tortured. "No negligence, stupid policy, turning a blind eye—none of that, in my view, rises to the level of conspiracy or being an accessory," he said. "I know that people are talking about it, but I'm not persuaded. They're using this muddy concept of 'complicity.' It's really hard to nail that down in law."

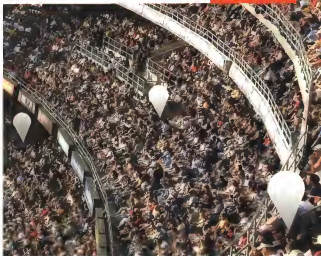
However, that doesn't mean Fosses sees Canadian officials as being safe from investigation and prosecution. He points out that a lesser charge of criminal negligence could be laid even if there was no evidence Canadians intended for torture to occur. "Everything that is in the Criminal Code requires that you actually intend the outcome," he said. "Crim and negligence means that you're not intentionally causing or willful intent to the outcome." For any official who might have "washed his hands" concerning the possibility of torture in Afghanistan, Fosses said, it's the possibility of a negligence charge being laid that "would keep me up at night."

For now, the controversy Colvin started up remains a matter for politics, not prosecution. The House committee on Afghanistan was slated to hear high-profile witnesses try to refute Colvin's story this week, including senior chief of defense staff Gen. Rick Hillier, and David Mulroney, Canada's current ambassador to China and former deputy minister in charge of the federal Afghan task force. "What the committee uncovers will likely determine if war crimes charges remain a serious debating point. Opponents perceived human rights groups like Amnesty International and the B.C. Civil Liberties Association are signaling their limited opposition to that fact they're calling for the Conservative government to launch not a criminal investigation, but an independent inquiry. ■



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THE TERROR GAME

The extremists who hit Mumbai are poised to strike again BY ADNAN R. KHAN AND MICHAEL PETROU

Talwar Raza's Raza, a Canadian citizen and immigration consultant living in Chicago, is at the center of terrorism investigations in India and the United States that link him to plots in Europe and America—and to the massacre in Mumbai one year ago that killed more than 160 people. Raza, who co-owns a house in Ottawa where he frequently visits, is currently charged in Chicago for allegedly plotting an attack against the Danish newspaper that published cartoons of the Prophet Muhammad. According to Indian reports, citing government sources, he is also suspected of playing a role in the Mumbai attacks, perhaps even selecting targets in the days before the massacre.

It is widely believed that the assault on Mumbai was carried out by the Pakistan-based group Lashkar-e-Taiba. Raza's co-accused, a Pakistani American who changed his name from David Giffen to David Israel in 2006, told American police he worked with Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) Pakistan, where he allegedly met al-Qaeda affiliate Abu Bakr al-Bukhari to plan foreign operations. Court papers allege that Raza, who attended an early school with Hissayee in Pakistan, also used email to discuss with LeT operatives how the group might recruit members of the group into the United States.

These allegations, if proven true, are big revelations for what they tell us about the LeT's growing international reach, and its current strength. The group that once confined its operations to South Asia appears to be branching out to Europe and even North America. Lashkar-e-Taiba can afford to stretch its horizons. Only one year after bringing a crash death and destruction to Mumbai, the group is thriving. To base in Pakistan, it has the Pakistan government, which knows all about Lashkar's power and its evolving activities, is unwilling—or unable—to do anything about it.

The organization was created as the late 1970s by Pakistan's largest spy agency, the Directorate for Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI). According to Bruce Riedel, a former

CIA officer who, earlier this year, chaired an inter-agency review of American policy toward Pakistan and Afghanistan for the White House, this was done with co-operation and funding from Osama bin Laden, who then had close in the Pakistani city of Peshawar.

Although in its early days the group sent fighters to join the anti-Soviet mujahideen in Afghanistan, Lashkar's main mission was to fight Indian rule in Kashmir, a disputed region split between China, India, and Pakistan, but with the latter two both considering the area held by the other. Its members soon targeted India directly. Last November's massacre in Mumbai was only the most recent of several attacks on Indian soil over the past decade.

Pakistan officials say they cut off contact with the LeT after Sept. 11, 2001. But clearly they still remain with Lashkar and the ISI. Stephen Cohen, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, describes the LeT as an "ISI secret association," meaning that links between the two groups and Pakistan's intelligence agency are maintained by officially retired spies. Christine Fair, assistant professor of security studies at Georgetown University, says Lashkar is a "daughter" of the ISI. "It's a non-state actor, only in the sense that they are not issued government of Pakistan paychecks," she says. "But they are made of the state."

Although the LeT's main goal remains driving India out of Kashmir, its links to other transnational jihadist groups, and its activities beyond South Asia, suggest it is developing a broader agenda. It sent fighters to Afghanistan after the Sept. 11 attacks, and then to Iraq, where several Lashkar operatives were captured by British forces in 2004. David Hicks, the Australian former Guantanamo Bay detainee, was introduced to al-Qaeda in Afghanistan by the LeT al-Qaeda operative Abu Zaidyeh, who was captured in Lashkar's house in Pakistan. According to Gary Schmitt, the CIA's former senior chief in Islamabad, "Since 2002, whenever a raid has been conducted in Pakistan against al-Qaeda, al-Qaeda members are found being housed by Lashkar in Pakistan, primarily from the LeT group."

Now there are allegations that American and Canadian Lashkar members planned to murder a Danish cartoonist and influence their fellow jihadists into the United States. In short, the group appears to be evolving

into what Bruce Riedel, a professor of counterterrorism at Georgetown University, has described in *Mashallah* as "al-Qaeda's mafia house." They have global ambitions, and they play very closely into the global jihad. They are much more than a Kashmiri separatist group."

Yet the LeT's ballooning ambition hasn't been matched by a Pakistani crackdown. "They play the game of being marginalists first," says Martin Weinbaum, a scholar at the Middle East Institute and a former Afghanistan and Pakistan analyst with the U.S. State Department, referring to the Pakistanis' go-around. "They give you enough that it takes the pressure off them, and not enough that they have to constrain themselves to some thing they don't feel they want to do."

Pakistan has officially banned the group. It has even arrested a few low-level groups. But Lashkar simply hides behind its client front organizations, *Jamaat-ul-Dawa* (Jed), based in Pakistan's Punjab province. Jed's leader, Hafiz Muhammad Saad,



is periodically placed under house arrest. These never last. A Lahore court dropped all charges against Saad in October. He's now a free man.

This body politics despite evidence that has emerged since the Mumbai massacre involving Lashkar's leader, Ayaz Kashmiri, the vice minister among the 10 members, showed an Indian court in July with a full confession in which he recounted his training and preparation for the mission by Lashkar-e-Taiba. It isn't difficult for Kashmiri to locate the group



IT IS WIDELY BELIEVED THAT PAKISTAN-BASED LASHKAR-E-TAIBA IS BRANCHING OUT AND NOW HAS GLOBAL AMBITIONS



He simply went to a market in Rawalpindi and asked how he might join the mujahideen. He was directed to a nearby LeT office.

It is still easy to find Lashkar-e-Taiba. "We said that the group is losing the Western media's attention, but it's not," says Riedel. "It's a shameless organization who keep telling a former LeT fighter, often to tell the media that the newly born LeT is based in Dala, a village 15 km south of Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan-controlled Kashmir."

HAJJI SABIR (center left) is periodically placed under house arrest, Pakistan, 2008

old former fighter. "These people are all corrupt," but the bribe was small, around 100 rupees (about \$1.2), and the fact that the police officer let the man through at all tells its own story a year after the brutal carnage at Mumbai, the LeT and its clients are confident enough to take a risk on Pakistan. "Why didn't you allow you were going to the camp?" the officer says to the driver. "Get off!"

For Abdullah, going to the Dala camp is a foretelling of fate. Five years ago, he was an unemployed volunteer, freshly graduated from a job school, arriving in Kashmir to learn the secrets of guerrilla warfare. He was trained and housed at another camp near Muzaffargarh before being sent across the Line of Control separating Pakistan and India, then India to join the jihad. But the next two years, he crossed back and forth regularly, asked, he says, by the ISI. "Until we saw friends in the LeT from these days," he says. "We will have no problem getting permission to enter the camp."

Since the attacks on Mumbai, Pakistani officials have suddenly stuck to the story that LeT was the only group behind the attacks, following Mumbai, and under immense pressure from the U.S., the Pakistanis were needed

where was then the LeT's main training camp for its informants outside of Muradabad, and arrested 20 recruits. "That camp was now occupied by the Pakistani army," says Abdullah. "They set them free for the sake of the media, to show that Pakistan is acting against the LeT. But it's all a game again." What in fact happened, he adds, is that the camp was simply moved to Datta.

Unlike its predecessor, which operated more or less in the open, the Dalia camp is built away from the prying eyes of outsiders. A sign points the way to the increasingly named Grande Azzura Academy (officially a jail run school), up a stone-covered jeep track climbing steeply onto pine-covered mountainside. But at the end of the track is a gate, with surveillance cameras and heavily armed guards. Abidullah is recognised and welcomed. Zabihula is told she must go to the family breadstove, where the wives and children of some of the fighters are housed.

After a body search, and confiscation of mobile phones, we enter the camp. Armed L.E.T fighters, mostly Punjabi but also some Pashtun from Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province, stand under the flower-lined pathways, strong warden, Parliamentary insurance policies and sensitive, some engaging in religious discussions. The camp is a testament to how disciplined and organised the L.E.T is. Smoking is banned, and unlike most of Pakistan, there is not a cop of an officer. Most of the buildings are constructed from mud-brick as left behind by international aid agencies that melted to Kashmir following the decision to withdraw of October 2001. The buildings are built in a semi-circle, the last building is a large hall, the main hall, where the Taliban Red Crescent first hospital, including the organisation's trademark red crescent moon symbol. The irony is hard to imagine someone used to use such a symbol, however men whose mission is to make them

Abdullah, once an old friend, Abu Hamza. After seven years fighting Islamic forces, the very reluctant is now a well-respected senior commander in the LfT. The Dohi camp is a crowded ghetto. Much of the Kalashnikovs in planned and directed from there. Abdullah explains why he is at the camp and gives Abu Hamza the names of his cousin and her missing husband. "There is nothing we can do right now," says the commander. "We will have to wait for Muhammad to return to the camp. He is at a training facility but is expected to return sometime."

Masaratill. According to Indian authorities, surviving Mumbai terrorist Ajmal Kasab named Yaqub Masaratill as the lead planner of the attacks. His phone number was found on satellite phones recovered during the Indian investigation, and Indian authorities have demanded that Pakistan authorities

hand him over. But Abdullah explains that Mazarmol has since become the superior commander of LeT operations in India. Abu Harees adds that Mazarmol oversaw the entire Mumbai operation. "He was in constant contact with our brothers carrying out the attack," he says. "He was giving direct instructions in the operation progressed."

The sophistication of that operation is something Abdul Hamid is proud of. The LeT has come a long way since Abdulhish left, he says. Logging on to the camp's high speed wireless Internet network, he demonstrates how the LeT uses Google Earth to plan its attacks, effortlessly scrolling out areas in Indian-held Kashmir, pointing out military facilities the group targets.

of the chairman, a front for neo-Madras and neo-Polish associations. "Archie boys," Ali Hameed claims, "are targeted mostly foreign businessmen, to sap foreign investments in India and start a country. In fact, we were very careful about those who lapsed. We wanted to target high-rank individuals, big businessmen. Our operatives were told to check the identification of individuals. We checked who they were on the Internet and advised our fighters who to kill—those seen as supporting the enemies of India by helping to boost the Indian economy. We, our brothers killed engineers, but so do Western armies justify their military operations. Call it colonial democracy" (Interviews of those who were participants between the amritsen and their handlers, given to Pakistan investigators by their Indian counterparts, seem to show a less explicit approach to the killing war).

Despite Pakistan's recurring role of any connection to militants in Kashmir, a camp like the one in Dado could not exist without the approval of Pakistan officials. Its sophisticated implies continued military support. Like the most perplexing thing 'is that Pakistan themselves should be more concerned about the LaT than anyone else. These people has gone global. Now Pakistan admits openly that they support groups like al-Qaeda and the Afghan Taliban (though he denies they have any connections to the Pakistan Taliban). "We don't give our brother groups fighting in" he says. "So we share resources with

And what about the allegations against Rana and Hladky in Chicago? Abu Hureira denies knowing anything about that case, and has weak on-Lit spokesman denied any connection with the two men. Indian and U.S. officials claim, however, that the two men have close links to the military outfit. And meanwhile, the group's agenda is expanding.

ays Abdiel, spearheaded by his new opponent *unconquered, Vast/Missouri*. When he arrives at the camp late one morning, it's obvious the other fighters worship him. He towers over them, standing well over six feet, his lean but heavily muscled and scarred, only similar to descriptions of Osama bin Laden during his early move to Kandahar. After prayers, a group of core fighters join him in the camp's mosque. They sit in a circle to discuss strategy, Mawhood pointing to individuals and giving instructions. Afterward, he disappears into the "concealed" area of the camp.

Given Musharraf's presence at the Doha camp, there appears to be little doubt that the LeT operators on Pakistani territory will attract serious, but Pakistan's refusal to roll up Lashkar has come with a heavy price. It has strained relations with the United States, Pakistan's biggest



WHY HASN'T PAKISTAN SHUT DOWN THE TERRORISTS? PERHAPS IT CAN'T. OR PERHAPS IT DOESN'T WANT TO.

financial donor, and has pushed closer to Pakistan's overthrow. India's relationship with India has been casual: India gave Pakistan what concerning evidence that Sanaed was in the Mauritius attacks and it feared Pakistan has not changed him. India agencies from the two countries are no longer able to each other. The process has run aground.

"It's also strange at Pakistan's expense," says Stephen Cohen of the

inspiration. The existence of armed, semi-state actors in Pakistan's government look weak. The obvious is with the Taliban. Pakistan is the militant group as a means of its influence into Afghanistan. Then Pakistan, some of whom had fought the Afghan Taliban, began to resist



Why won't Pakistan at least try to stop down the LEF? There are two possible explanations. It can't. And it doesn't want to. The most important thing to understand about Lashkar is that, unlike the Palangas Tibets, it is not a frontier-based outfit of illiterate Pakistanis. It has hundreds of the hands of supporters in Pakistan's Punjab

"I think they can make a convincing case that it's actually more dangerous for them to go after Lashkov than not to go after Lashkov," says Christine Foss of Georgetown

"Because Pakistan can reasonably say that their military is probably the best trained military that has never won a war, that it is *quasosely* overmatched in its current operations, and they've got serious morale issues in the army camp. Look, we've got that from now. We're trying to support your forces [by allowing coalition troops and supplies to move to Pakistan] in Afghanistan. We've got holding operations going down in Swat and Khyber [districts that the Pakistani army recently took over from the Taliban]. And we've got a military offensive in Shanaar [against the Taliban]." And Lamborn's TeDea is *quasely* in the Punjab."

According to Stephen Cohen, even if Palestinian President *Arafat* Zaidan were to order his country's security forces against *Lashkar*, it's uncertain whether they'd pay attention. "Zaidan doesn't control all of *Palestine*," says Cohen. "He sits there and pulls the levers and presses the buttons, but sometimes nothing happens. The militia government is not as because the state bureaucracy has its own internal logic and its own strategy."

This is when on the second reason why Pakistan is unlikely to die much to withdraw the LCT. In the eyes of much of the Pakistani establishment, and certainly its military and intelligence elites, Lashkar-e-Taiba is a useful tool rather than a liability. Its goal of "freeing" Kashmir is widely supported in Pakistan, and its Islamist ideology is becoming increasingly ingrained in Pakistan's military and intelligence services. "They are, after all, our boys. I mean, they raised the black flags," says Feroz. "From their side, Lashkar-e-Taiba is an asset. It has exclusively targeted outside Pakistan."

Unless Lashkar commits some sort of outrage inside Pakistan, it's unlikely Pakistan will stop considering the LEC as a resource—a means of waging war as Kashmiri and of striking at India while maintaining a fig leaf of deniability. Lashkar, for its part, has good reason not to provoke the Pakistan state. Its members enjoy the unofficial shelter Pakistan provides them, and they share a common enemy in India.

What's unclear is how long this state of affairs can last. Cohen believes it is inevitable that Lushik will eventually turn on his creators. "That's what the apoka call blow back," he says. "If you allow these groups to operate, then sooner or later they're going to operate against you, in your own country. Lushik's apoka ideology would lead them to conclude that a government that is at work with the United States is an enemy."

This hasn't happened yet. But the LeT's affiliation with groups that have hit Pakistan, including al-Qaeda, suggests it might. Pakistan is playing a dangerous game. ■

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It's ironic that retirement planning involves plenty of work. But it's worth the effort, because it can help to ensure a successful transition to what should be the most rewarding time of your life. Read on to learn more about how to grow and protect your wealth as retirement approaches.

The Intelligent Guide to Prosperity



Most Canadians look forward to retirement, but surprisingly few of us have a road map for getting there. Only 23 percent of those surveyed have a written financial plan that includes clear retirement goals, according to a recent Ipsos Reel survey. That's unfortunate, because planning is the foundation of a successful retirement strategy, says Ben Moss, senior wealth adviser with ScotiaMcLeod in Toronto. "At least five years before retirement, you should assess your situation and project the value of your investments, based on your current financial plan," she says. "That will allow you to model how much cash flow they'll provide that you need."

Investments and personal savings are not the only sources of retirement income. Government pensions—including the Canada (CPP) and Quebec pension plans and Old Age Security (OAS)—provide some assistance. CPP's 2009 maximum monthly payment for a 65-year-old is \$606.75, while the maximum OAS monthly payment is \$1,114.94. Company pensions may be another source of retirement income, although fewer Canadians can count on them, following the recent financial meltdowns. And even the most generous employer-sponsored plans provide pensions equal to only 70 percent of earnings pre-retirement. So any one, most people will probably need more than government and company pension income to live out their retirement dreams.

There can be two approaches to ensuring a healthy income from savings and investments, says Hilary Wideman, a financial adviser with Edward Jones in Duncan, B.C. "One approach is to accumulate sufficient assets so that, when you retire, the combination of income and return of principal will be adequate to fund your income needs. Or you can continue to invest to meet with an eye to sustainable growth, so the portfolio will fund off the effects of inflation." Your portfolio should be well diversified and include high-quality stocks and/or mutual funds with a history of paying dividends, as well as fixed-income investments (i.e. bonds) to meet your short-term needs, says Wideman. Bonds tend to be less volatile than equities, and thus provide greater protection from market downturns. They do not offer protection from inflation, however. "If you spend 25 years in retirement, prices could more than double, assuming a three percent annual inflation rate," Wideman notes. "Investments with growth potential help fight inflation."

While investors generally tend to become more conservative as retirement approaches, Moss recommends that you don't overdo it too soon. "Some people live two to three decades following retirement, so factor longevity into your strategy to stay ahead of inflation and required

withdrawals. Consider putting two-thirds of your portfolio into fixed-income, and invest the balance for growth in quality blue-chip equities."

Ben Halper, president of Windsor-based Dan Halper & Associates Inc., says that basic living expenses—housing, utilities and food—should be covered by "a secure income stream. Most people probably wouldn't be comfortable depending on investment income to cover their expenses." Beyond that, says Halper, calculate how much additional money you'll need to fund your retirement plans, including travel and other non-essentials. "Those expenses can be funded by investments. You can afford to take some risk when your basics are covered, and investing gives you the potential of greater returns."

Your investment strategy should be dictated by your goals, he adds. "Determine the size of your retirement nest egg—the funds that aren't used to purchase an annuity or provide another guaranteed income stream. Then decide how much cash you plan to withdraw from your retirement portfolio annually. If you need an additional \$10,000 annually (excluding tax), divide that into your net egg figure. Suppose the nest egg is \$250,000—by dividing \$10,000 into \$250,000 you determine that your portfolio must generate at least four percent each retirement annually to cover your anticipated withdrawals.

This exercise quickly indicates whether your hoped-for withdrawal threshold is realistic or if you should lower your expectations, says Halper. "A four percent return plan that three percent fall inflation is generally considered safe. If the figure is higher, perhaps you should consider delaying retirement, getting a part-time job or adding back your retirement plan."

While advice resources can assist with retirement planning, all those advisors encountered that you consider a professional. "Find an independent third party who gets your retirement and talk with them at least once a year to make sure your retirement strategy remains on track," says Wideman.

A high-flying auction house is bankrupt, creditors are fuming. What went wrong?

Banks, about what happened in running companies in the Canadian air world. And consumers are furious in they search for answers about the location of their goods and the money they are owed. Meanwhile, the sudden demise of Airwest, a 40-year-old business, has drawn back the curtain on the relatively unregulated auction business in Canada, where, despite the large sums of money changing hands, transactions are effectively conducted with little more than

Another difference that came around was that the consignors—the people who own

There doesn't appear to be much in the

any of its machinery up. Ritchie didn't own any buildings or equipment and had only a few thousand dollars in Canadian and U.S. bank accounts, which "convinced" the "ghost" club with Ritchie's own money, according to a preliminary report by the justice. In total, Ritchie's "assets" were held overdrawn by more than \$300,000. Ritchie's "showroom" in Toronto had a limited amount of inventory ranging from paint cans to "oriental rugs, jewelry, Indian art, Asian antiques and decorative." There was also a small number of goods in a building in Montreal. Ritchie estimated the value of the items to be between \$7 million and \$9 million, but rival Canadian auctioneers Waddington's and Maynards pegged the actual value closer to somewhere between \$175,000 and \$160,000. Most of the goods are believed to be owned by contingent

Stephen Kasperow, the former chief operating officer at Microsoft, pulls his red sports car into a parking lot near Ford's Fisherside

Although Ringer said he had suspicions for some time that Hognapey was borrowing cash, he says he didn't think much of it because Hognapey was the owner. He only began to look into the matter more closely when he entered negotiations to take over Hognapey's 89.1 per cent stake last year. "Money was going in the front door and going

out the back door," says Ringer, producing a brown-paper file folder with copies of letters between himself and his lawyer detailing their respective offers.

The negotiations didn't stop anywhere. Ringer, who had owned a top-end car studio, initially proposed a straight three-way split, valuing the firm at about \$5 million. He later raised his price to \$2.5 million, with Hagemeyer retaining 25 per cent of the company. Ringer says he made it clear that any deal would need to address the requirement of Hagemeyer's shareholder loan.

Hagemeyer eventually responded with a proposal that valued Ritchies at \$4 million and, according to the copy of the letter in Ringer's possession, committed to paying a \$1 million loan upon completion of the deal. Ringer called the offer absurd. "I was so frustrated that I resigned."

In recent years, Hagemeyer had taken on the role of a hands-off owner, according to former Ritchies employees. He fitted in and out of the company's showrooms at random hours of the day, wearing his black Jaguar in the parking lot. His personality was so difficult to pin down on his schedule. "He's a hard person to get a grip on," says Duncan Blair, a former employee who spoke about in court and says, "I would also describe him as moody over the last few years. Economics is a good word for Ritchies, but very personable."

Hagemeyer, who founded the boutique fine art firm Hagemeyer and Partners before buying Ritchies in 1995, appeared to live the high life as Ritchies' owner, driving race cars, attending parties and rubbing shoulders with some of the city's wealthiest people. However, much of that lifestyle appears to have been borrowed or leased, at least in recent years.

Personal property records show that he had leased a \$67,000 Jaguar and has a 1995 Aston Martin with a \$39,000 lien against it. His beachfront Florida condo offered for sale, according to state records. And a 2,600-sq-ft luxury condo in a Toronto building, worth \$1.5 million, that he had as his Toronto address, is owned by someone else.

The company also had a credit usage so massive, Hagemeyer said the auditors published another Ritchies Control Noun in August that reported had given out of control, referring to "fancy cocktail parties, flying around the

country or paying outside consultants exorbitant amounts of money." Some Toronto art dealers thought so too. "The house was owned very heavily by Mr. and Mrs. Ritchies and when the new team took it over, they started to get very self-important," said Don Lahti, owner of D&H Ltd., a men's book dealer.

However, the reality of an auction house like Ritchies is not nearly so glamorous as it appears. While Ritchies made headlines selling pieces of art that fetched millions, the bread and butter of the business was the

business was in tatters.

Minson Shill is a dealer of fine art in Toronto and the president of an association that represents auctioneers across the country. She says that and, recently, Ritchies appeared to be a well-run business that made all the right moves. The deal with Sotheby's was a particular coup, she says, adding that it was never clear to her why Sotheby's needed Ritchies' services in Canada, where the firm already had a presence.

But all of that ultimately did little to protect consignors and creditors from the upheaval taking place within the company (although Sotheby's did step in to pay some consignors after its final silent auction with Ritchies [see page 36]). Shill describes the auction business as a confusing one with all kinds of different fees and commissions, and little clarity about who actually owns the goods during the sale process. More importantly, as Ritchies' consignors have learned the hard way, there are no requirements for auction houses to hold consignors' money in trust, leading to calls for better regulation.

Hagemeyer, for his part, claims to be just as much a victim as Ritchies' collapse as the people who owned his company to sell their merchandise. "I feel really bad for the consignors," he says, following the creditors' meeting. "I've owed money; they've owed money." When asked how much he's owed, he says that he has put in "seven figures" over the years. Then he goes on his heels and walks away. His law firm picks up the conversation but is later mapped where Hagemeyer suddenly exclaims, "I sold my personal house. I lost my family because of this, all right? My ex-wife couldn't believe I was putting every cent I had into this company."

A few months later he walks out of the room—this time for good. The consignors have also left. Now it's up to the lawyers and the trustee to sort out what happens as the liquidator becomes the liquidated, a process where there are seldom any winners. ■

much more mundane task of finding buyers for the furniture, rugs and dishes that are sold off when people die, divorce or file for personal bankruptcy. "A lot of what an auction house does is deal with one family, where you're basically liquidating the contents of people's houses after they pass away," says Blair. "It's like a fancy garage sale."

Blair says that Ritchies seemed focused on escaping its roots as a liquidator. He cited the decision to relocate the business a few years ago to a larger building down the street. "They decided to up the prestige of the new building," says Blair, referring to extensive renovations that were done to the leased premises. Along with the partnership with Sotheby's, it gave Ritchies the look of success even as its

RITCHIES HAD A CERTAIN IMAGE TO FINANCE AND 'EXPENSES HAD GOTTEN OUT OF CONTROL'



A DEAL with Sotheby's was a coup, but Ritchies' finances were still in tatters.

EMPLOYEE
of the
WEEK

NOODLES NEVER TASTED SO GOOD

Petera Hoffman, 69, arrested a mail carrier after she was allegedly found drugging inside a residence while on the job. The house's 95-year-old occupant was watching TV in another room when she heard someone come inside. She went to investigate and says she found Kristine Pflughaupt sitting on the kitchen floor eating leftover noodles. The 57-year veteran at the postal service is currently on unpaid leave until police finish their investigation.

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ROGERS

ECONOWATCH

A WEEKLY SCORECARD ON THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY IN NORTH AMERICA AND BEYOND



JASON KIRBY

When a report this week from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development showed the United Kingdom was the only one of the Group of Seven economies to shrink during the third quarter, Fleet Street smiled at the news, rather than frowning. But they could have taken some comfort from the statistics in the report too as Canada's game. The data from Canada last September wasn't released until this morning, Monday, Nov. 30, and we might still hear the British to do better.

It wasn't supposed to be like this. Two months ago, when the Bank of Canada forecast the economy would grow one per cent during the July-to-September period, that target seemed wholly within reach. Canada's numbers during the recession was expected to hold us in good stead some better days. But then the strengthening loan and housing employment got on the way. Growth had stalled in July, then dipped in August. Last week the Bank of Canada slashed its forecast, while still holding on to the prospect for "softer growth."

Maybe. But at CIBC World Markets, they appear to be laying the groundwork for disappointment. "A fairly sharp happened on the way to Canada's supposed Q3 leading economic rebound," economist Avery Sheinfeld wrote in a Nov. 30 report. "As the house burnt out over the crack, the one with the Maple Leaf on its saddle was still standing in the gate." As Sheinfeld points out, Canada's major economic rivals, including the U.S. and Japan and the eurozone, all showed double-digit growth in the third quarter. (For instance, America's economy grew a record 3.5 per cent.) Yet, for Canada to even meet its end of the deal, every data point from September will need a huge arrow stuck in it pointing straight up as the day.

Fortunately, we got some encouraging news this week. Retail sales jumped one per cent that month, blowing past analysts' meager expectations. Economists are clinging to the hope that consumer demand will be enough to turn things around (see "Lunar Inflation" on the opposite page). Don't be so sure. But even if that happens, there is low odds of life in the rest of the economy Canada will be playing catch-up for some time.

We can take comfort in one thing though, notes Sheinfeld. Our national balance sheet is still the healthiest out of the lot, giving Ottawa more time to fiddle with deficits than the U.S. and the eurozone. At least we're still got that to hang on to.

OVERDRAWN by Jason Loggan



THE GOOD NEWS

Recession no issue?

The world's leading economies have officially emerged from the recession, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The group and economic output among its 30 members edged a 0.6 per cent higher during the most recent quarter, the first increase since early 2009.

Carve contribute

Canadian car sales slipped 1.4 per cent in September from a month earlier, continuing a trend under way since May. The boost was mostly due to increased production of cars and trucks, despite

the winnowing of the U.S. cash for disbursement program in August, according to Statista Capital.

Confidence boost

Canadian consumers are feeling better about their selves and the economy, suggesting a warmer Christmas for retailers this year. The Nielsen Global Consumer Confidence Index rose to 94, up 10 points from where it was in April. That's a full 20-point higher than what it was in the United States, where confidence is also on the rise. The index measures the status of people's personal finances, readiness to spend and confidence in the job market.



THE BAD NEWS

Bankruptcy risks

National bankruptcies among Canadians soared nearly 30 per cent in September compared to August, as the country continues

to grapple with the impact of job losses stemming from the downturn. On the bright side, the figures from the Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy Canada showed the number of corporate bankruptcies declining over the past 12 months, although the number of businesses going under isn't much higher than this time last year.



Building break

The number of new houses being built in the United States fell nearly 11 per cent in October, the biggest decline in 12 months. Meanwhile, a record one in seven U.S. homeowners are in foreclosure or bid payments that were paid due in the most recent quarter. If not just homeowners with bad debts are being impacted. Nearly one-third of the foreclosures were Americans with otherwise solid credit ratings, according to the U.S. Mortgage Bankers Association.

A little help please

Many unemployed Canadians are asking the government's assistance to pay the bills. Statistics Canada said the number

GRAPH OF THE WEEK

OUT OF BALANCE There is a lot to like about Canada's steadily rock solid real estate market. Sales for houses have been on the rise but there is one troubling aspect: Prices are hitting record highs and are rising faster than income—an ultimately unsustainable trend.



SIGNS OF THE TIMES



► The literary bubble has burst. Prices paid for paperback ghost have fallen 31 per cent over the last two years, as interest in celebrity sales waned. According to website *The Daily Book*, Gone are the days of magazines selling out in millions for prices of the spines of *Red and Angeline*, as *People* did last year. With celebrities dashed, and literary Spain behaving himself, the interest just isn't there.

► The economy must be better—people have stopped saving money. At the height of the financial crisis, Campbell Soup Co. was hailed as a recession-proof company because broke consumers had to eat something and soup was cheap. Given they get sick of all that chicken noodle. In its latest quarter, the company said soup sales fell three per cent. Don't fret for Campbell. Earnings still jumped 17 per cent.

► A new use for unloved houses is emerging—foreclosure razors. In cities like Atlanta, San Diego and Miami, foreclosures have been swarming on vacant houses, some of three missions, for huge late-night bashes. Organizers first get a notice to show them the house, then advertise the parties and charge admission.

► The vampire squid is trying to make new. Goldman Sachs, which earned the unflattering characterization in a recent *Rolling Stone* profile, finally realized maybe it had to have 30 million people have your faith. As the investment bank got set to take out billions in employee bonuses, ignoring Maria Ressa's America, it announced a US\$60-million fund to help small business recover from the recession. Some estimate that's just three per cent of its bonus pool.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

Canada's shoppers hit the stores in September, showing sales up 0.6 per cent to nearly \$38 billion. The monthly gain is the first in months. But the statistic is not the answer to push Canada's economy into positive territory in the third quarter and deliver on the Bank of Canada's promise of two per cent GDP growth.



"Whether it's housing, auto sales or these retail sales figures, there is mounting evidence that the domestic side of Canada's economy is in full recovery mode." —Doug Porter, deputy chief economist, BMO Capital Markets

"Despite the weak labour market conditions and sluggish economy, Canadian households continued to hold the ride of the bargain." —Melissa McInnes, strategist, TD Securities

"September's sharp pop higher is a strong positive to monthly GDP."

—David Holt, economist, Scotia Capital

"The promise of economic revival in October quarter was delivered—supported by factors but consumers." —Robert Kunguanyu, economist, CIBC World Markets



"Canadian consumption is being strongly supported by a wealth effect from surging house prices and rallying stock market." —Grant Bishop, economist, TD Economics

"September will prove just barely enough for the economy to also see a small quarterly gain in the third quarter." —Paul Foley, assistant chief economist, AIC Economic Research

THE ECONOGAUGE

Our weekly estimate of the prevailing mood among investors and consumers



THE WEEK AHEAD

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24: Statistics Canada will report GDP for the third quarter. Life if any growth is expected.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1: Vehicle sales data for the U.S. will be released for the month of November. Sales are on pace to top 10 million vehicles this year.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3: The U.S. Bureau of Census will report construction spending for October. Spending was up in both areas.



IF BUSINESS-MINDED Aboriginals get their way, evidence says, Clayoquot Sound will become Vancouver Island's biggest industrial site.

GOLD IN THE HILLS

It's natives and suits versus greens in this new war in the woods

BY NANCY MACDONALD • East (north), the Squamish Nation closed a controversial plan to erect a series of billboards on a scenic native land. They weren't just any signposts, but 300-sq. foot blinking, digital billboards to advertise cellphones and cars. Negative reaction to the planned signs—some of which are set to line the spectacular route to Whistler—was so visceral the band was forced to scale back the design. Its opponents, the Citizens for Responsible Outdoor Advertising, say they are hoping to take on the role of "guardians of new war nature"—a role traditionally played by their "Squamish neighbours."

Aboriginals are hardly the typical environmental bogymen, but Squamish isn't the only band making environmentalists bark. Last month, Coast Tsimshian and Riwikwot, a fledgling Aboriginal logging company based in Terrace, B.C., began chopping western hemlock in China. The company, which recently harvested six million cubic meters, is already one of the largest forest holders in B.C., north another sale to Churn in the works, and it has hardly given Canada's highest logging industry a shot in the arm.

But by exporting raw logs—so-called high-volume, low-value industrial forestry—is igniting controversy. That the company is providing vital jobs and revenue to the Lax Kw'aleen First Nation hasn't done much to earn it the sympathy of environmentalists. They are "destroying forests, and jobs," says Wilderness Canada's director Ken Wick. But the Sierra Club and ForestEthics, it supports a total ban on raw-log exports.

It's not just logging. Across the West, First Nations have become supergiants in all sorts of resource and energy projects. B.C.'s biggest private power project is a \$660-million joint venture between Vancouver's Platinium Power Corporation and the Malahat First Nation—the very same band that, in the '80s, drove forestry just later out of its C'tenapleed Toba Valley. Much-protested power projects in the Klamath, Adir and Borden rivers have strong First Nations support. In the spectacular Copahulla Pass, the Coldwater Indian Band has partnered with Westcoast Development for a \$2-billion gas plant and gas corridor to be carved out of harvest grounds at the headwaters of the increasingly threatened Coldwater River. (The band will receive 10 percent ownership, a 50% on the band, and a share of land sales.) In a stunning move last week, B.C.'s isolated Omineca tribe announced it will petition Ottawa to drop its Indian status, in

return for a bigger piece of resources management land. For that, it's willing to hand over reserves, tax exemptions, law-making and financial support, and the ambition of a separate order of government.

"Yes, the ground has shifted considerably since the '80s, when greens and natives were allies in the fight against back industry," says the leading drive into Canada's wilds. Today, as natives gain the whip hand over development in their territories, that formidable alliance is coming undone. Increasingly, the former allies at each other's throats—and two former enemies, big business and native leaders, are finding common ground. "The years ago, a joint venture with a First Nation was seen as an act of corporate enlightenment—or stupidity," says Ian Gill, president of Toronto-based, an environmental NGO. Industry now sees it as "necessary" to avoid long, costly fights over resource ownership and ensure currency to investment and funds.

Perhaps, perhaps, the split between natives and green goes back to Clayoquot Sound—where their marriage was celebrated a decade and a half ago. Environmentalists and the Nuchatwam, Clayoquot's five tribes, had united in 1993 to prevent the ancient temperate rain forest from the industrial logging that had razed so much of Vancouver Island. And what an alliance it was. B.C.'s Wild in the Woods

became an international cause célèbre—"one of the defining environmental battles of our time" according to Robert F. Kennedy. It—reversing the largest protests in Canada's history, and over 100 arrests. Last year, however, when two Aboriginal logging firms, Black Forest Resources and Ma Mook Coal, began clearing logging roads into Clayoquot's undeveloped valleys, a powerful alliance of local native environmental NGOs, including Greenpeace, the Sierra Club, the Wilderness Committee and ForestEthics banded together, threatening a veteran forest blockade. A tract has been called—but it is unlikely to hold for long. "Within a few years, we'll have to go into the pine-mill valleys," says Black Forest president Gary Johnson. Otherwise, "another company will swoop."

The greens are growing up for the fight—but are also demoralized, says Valerie Laugel, a

spoke woman, leave to more organic matter performance than any other on the planet, will swallow an industrial sized portion ground to more 100 million tons of waste rock.

"The massive doses of arsenic will wipe out the creek," says Michael Milten, a white-haired white-collar diver. "I'll tell you away the whales. And it will be led as all hell," he adds, pointing toward the cone-shaped grassy area made from the wooden porch of Memorial's Tule, his backpack on the main drive in Tule, a native native must know for its overgrowth and coffee. Malen, a founder of the now mostly dormant Clayoquot Sound, a victim of the blockade, says this "mug" that First Nations are collaborating in the industrialization of the Sound. "They're saying, 'We don't care anymore, except the place. Get rid of it and replace it again, just throw a few cedar logs away first.'" Mining regulations

our land, without seeing one red cent come our way," the 59-year-old adds, pointing to the quilt of forested mountainsides and sagged clear cuts that sweep up and over the shoulders of the range. "This mine is going to benefit us for seven generations."

The youngest of 13, Frank, known locally as Johnny O, bought his first boat, the Mission 37, at 18, and, like his brothers, found for hunting, fishing, and survival. "Four hundred of us would leave the harbor on April 15. For six months, we'll be gone fishing. Every one would make \$100,000, \$150,000," he says. "And then, during a decade ago, the fisheries collapsed. Some of the families started. I was almost one of them," he says. "I'd fished for 40 years, day in, day out, that's all I knew." After selling his boat and fishing license, he was still \$100,000 in debt. "I lay down in the bush, and I thought I'd rather be dead."

That was years ago, when unemployment in the community of 900 peaked at 15 to 20 percent. In 1997, the Aboriginals recorded one suicide attempt for every 10 members. Today, says Frank, it's

a happier reality. Unemployment has been slashed by a third—thanks largely to forestry, fish farms, and their marine project.

So a whole new war is brewing in Clayoquot's placid woods. "The rage the mine will generate will make the logging protests pale in comparison," says Milten. "We're not prepared to allow them to destroy a world heritage site," another well-known local environmentalist Madeline. These are "no-called traditional lands," she adds. "They haven't got money?" That's a change of tone from the recent past, when greens urged—loudly—that the Nuchatwam, who have called Clayoquot home for 10,000 years, desecrate both life and land say.

Well, it was a beautiful arrangement while it lasted. The greens used native title claims to boost their credibility at the blockade. First Nations, meanwhile, used their media savvy skills in hand, use disputes they'd once fought alone. The game is changing rapidly as new landowners rise over from the Crown, and just where public sympathies will fall is hard to predict. The greens talking to an environmentalist from a First Nation, after all—a grossly impoverished First Nation, says another.



CLAYOQUOT activists in 1993 were one of the defining environmental battles of our time.

founder of ForestEthics. "The been a First Nations advocate for 20 years," she says. "I got arrested with Chief Tule George on behalf of the movement, and his rights in his story. I've gone to jail for that."

Meanwhile, the world is logging on the only issue in Clayoquot, hence to 1,500-year-old giant oaks, rose sharks and the ten-millie mudrocks, a threatened seabird that uses its wings to "swim" after hearing. If a group of business-minded Aboriginals go as they, the UNESCO-recognized marine greens say, will become one of Vancouver Island's biggest industrial sites. Already, the Abnaki have fished nearly 200 down fish farms into the sound, a by-product of hydro project in the north. Last month, Vancouver-based Selkirk North Corp. announced approval for exploratory drilling at 11 sites on the island of Clayoquot. If that goes ahead, environmentalists say the top third of the 900 m mountains will come off, and Clayoquot Sound, leave to more organic matter performance than any other on the planet, will swallow an industrial sized portion ground to more 100 million tons of waste rock.

are "just another form of wealth," he says. "They're still using around. They're still growing a business."

But Clayoquot Sound isn't the only thing visible from Tule. In the foreground, forests of weathered, and-looking, profitable resource housing. "We're not taking for hand out," says the Aboriginal's chief counselor, John Frank, shouting close the existing wall at the south end of Tule Island, nearby, two new boats for the tribe's members on an otherwise empty white sand beach. "The wealth is millions of dollars in trees here."

"WE'RE NOT LETTING THEM DESTROY A WORLD HERITAGE SITE," SAYS ONE ENVIRO



SUN-POWERED CLASSROOMS IN THE TREES

Environmentally minded parents can send their kids to Ellery Preparatory School in Britain, where they'll attend class in self-sufficient timber pods that sit on stilts, surrounded by trees. The pods are lined by aluminum mesh of recycled plastic, built in Switzerland. It's perfect for the driving, and each pod comes equipped with solar panels that light it up. Beyond its green cred, with a school in the back, what child would ever want to go to sleep?

THE TRUTH ABOUT PRIESTS

It's hard to believe, but not every Catholic priest is a pedophile

BY MICHAEL PRIESTLAND • Due to the eyes of a seasoned child-photography investigator, the photographs are horrific. One image depicts a young boy, no older than 12, standing on a wooden dock, a pair of white underwear pulled down around his knees. In the next shot, a different naked boy is lying in an office chair, with two holy rosaries—each, one black—dangling from his dainty neck. It's impossible to leave for sure, but detectives believe the anonymous boy could be as young as nine years old.

In yet another photo—one of 964 discovered on Bishop Raymond Lahey's laptop—a male teenager is posing in front of a bookcase. "He is blond and looks born to be there and red veins and marks on his stomach and chest area," according to a police statement filed in court. "He looks sad in this image."

Sadness does not even begin to describe what a terrorist. In August, the time Bishop Lahey proudly announced a historic one-of-a-kind anniversary worth millions of dollars for victims who were sexually assaulted by Catholic priests in the diocese of Arlington, N.H. Then, just weeks after the priest's release, he was flagged by border guards. Followed by a flight from England to Ottawa, and—after a peak inside his Toshiba—charged with sex peeping and importing child pornography.

Like everyone, Lahey is entitled to his day in court (his next appearance is Dec. 26). He told police during his first interrogation, he has "never done anything that would be abusive with a child" and has "no free time for child exploitation." His downloads, however, tell a much more sinister story when the good bishop wasn't peeping with victims of sexual abuse, he was in his rectory, staring at graphic images of the very same crime.

Through shocking, Lahey's arrest was not exactly surprising. Sadly, he is just the latest in a long, infamous line of Catholic clergymen accused of peeping on innocent children

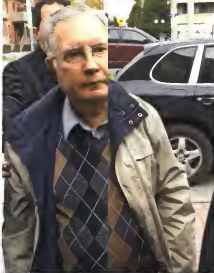
(or, in his case, watching from afar as others play on internet chatrooms). The headlines have been reported so many times over so many years that it's difficult to look at any man in a Roman collar and not assume the worst. *Former Bishop Lahey had hidden porn on his computer. All priests are pedophiles.*

In pop culture, at least, that presumption is new gospel. Just last year's Oscar-winning movie, *Crucial Moments*, portrayed a priest suspected of sexually abusing a student. The latest Scottish Bank Giller Prize was awarded to Linda Macgregor's *The Bishop Men*, a novel that tells the story of a gay-ridden East Coast cleric whose job is to clean up and cover up—any whiff of scandal in the diocese. And if a priest shows up in an episode of *Law & Order*, odds are he is attached to nine-year-old boys. "I've seen TV shows where the sue priest ending that the priest is not the pedophile," says Philip Jenkins, a professor at Penn State University and author of *Pedophiles and Priests: Anatomy of a Contemporary Crisis*.

The media is not to blame for the allegations against Bishop Lahey—or the vast majority of other priests who use his spiritual authority to victim a child. If parishioners suspect the man saying mass is a molester, it's because thousands of priests secretly were molesting. *Law & Order* did not invent the stereotype, and neither did newspapers. Priests did.

But at the risk of downplaying decades of unspeakable shame—or forcing a Church hierarchy that ignored heaven and earth to suppress scandal and protect criminal clergy—an obvious point is often ignored: the vast, vast majority of Catholic priests are not sexual predators. In fact, the scientific research suggests that men who target children are no more pervasive in the priesthood (and perhaps less pervasive) than in any other segment of society. Depending on the study, somewhere between two and four per cent of priests have had sexual contact with a minor. Or, as put in another way, between 96 and 98 per cent have not.

"It's just part of that myth—the myth of the pedophile priest—who isn't helped," says Thomas Plante, a psychology professor at



BISHOP Lahey (above) faces child porn charges; Archbishop Weisberger (right)

Santa Clara University who has published dozens of studies about sexually abusive priests. "It's really an issue of perception rather than reality. Believe it or not, probably the safer place for a kid to be in a Catholic church environment."

That certainly wasn't the case for John Swales and his two young girls, heinous, Guyanese kid. Back in the summer of 1999, the boys attended a summer camp for low-income kids where they met a charming, large, dark-skinned volunteer named Father Barry Gledhill. An altar server at St. Peter's Seminary in London, Ont., the priest posed as a surrogate big brother. He gained the trust of the boys' parents, showed them with poems, movies and books, and, when they weren't involved, introduced them to sex. John was 10 years old when the first assault took

place. "His things would be similar to blaming Freud's theory of the father, rather than attributing his behavior to the scientist who created it."

Initially, the Swales kept silent and asked for. The Catholic Church, both in Canada and abroad, is full with stories of priests who took advantage of vulnerable kids—and both boys who, at the first signs of trouble, simply shuffled them off to different parishes. Some known: Charles Spivey, Thomas O'Dell, Bernard Prince, John Longman, Mount Cashel Orphanage. The list goes on and on.

But to implement it in any sound—especially to someone Bishop Lahey's name—the Catholic priesthood is not overflowing with victims of offenders. For all the pain he suffered, Barry Gledhill was an exception, not the rule. "What has happened with some priests is obviously extremely disturbing, but it is important to remember that this is still a very tiny percentage of priests that we're talking about," says Frederick Berlin, founder of the sexual abuse clinic at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore. "It's important to put this into the proper context."

Context, of course, is often mistaken for a cop-out. But there's much to be learned, knowing the truth is arguably just as important as knowing

what Lahey was hiding on his laptop. In 1993, experts analyzed the files of 1,333 priests who were hospitalized over a 24-year period at Southdale Institute, an Ontario facility that treats clergy suffering from a wide range of psychological disorders. Fewer than three per cent were pedophiles. Around the same time, the archdiocese of Chicago ran its own investigation over the previous 10 years—spanning more than 3,000 priests and exposed every sexual complaint. The result: fewer than two per cent sexually abused a child. A New York Times analysis conducted decades later found the same rate across the United States: 1.8 per cent.

The bible of all such studies was released in 2004. Commissioned by American bishops and conducted by the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, the analysis was both startling and sobering: between 1950 and 2002, nearly 4,382 priests and deacons in the U.S.—four per cent—were accused of child sexual abuse. There were a total of 10,667 victims, and the allegations emerged from teaching over clothing (55.6 per cent) to penis penetration (24.4 per cent).

The conclusion that four out of every 100 priests were leading double lives is hardly reassuring. And one victim told me 10,667—

a one victim too many. But if nothing else, the John Jay study does offer compelling proof that priests, on average, don't seem to be any more dangerous than the people among them.

Nobody knows for sure how often Boy Scout leaders or hockey coaches or daycare workers abuse the children under their watch. Headlines are the only indication. But consider that not according to the most reliable figures, 13 percent of men and up to 40 per cent of women say they were sexually abused as children. The huge majority of those crimes occur inside the home—and the culprits are usually a relative, not the local priest. "We don't know what the prevalence rate is for the general population, but it has to be at least double what is for priests," Plante says. "We can estimate it downwards through the lens of the nation."

We also don't know the prevalence among other religious leaders. So while

'IN THE END, THERE IS JUST NO EVIDENCE THAT BEING A PRIEST [GAY OR STRAIGHT] PUTS YOU AT RISK OF BEING A SEX OFFENDER'



ARCHBISHOP TUTU (right)

four per cent may seem high (or low), it's impossible to say whether rabbis or priests or pastors are violating children in the same way as other Catholic clergymen. "It's clear that the Catholic Church has a bull's-eye on it," says Leslie Latham, a Connecticut-based psychologist who has counseled hundreds of sexual-abuse clergy. "No one is really questioning that data systematically for all Protestant sects. The same is true for the Jewish clergy, and while it's known about the Muslim clergy, it's clear that when you actually work with people who are sexually abused, everyone seems to be part of the sex."

Even John Smith, a man who has suffered so much at the hands of the Church, chooses his words carefully. Despite a lifetime of anger, he also knows that every priest is not Father Gloucester. "We focus way too much on the priest and the individual," he says. "The real problem here is the response to the issue. We keep saying Lahey, Gloucester, and we throw their names out, but the real failing is the institutional response to these deviants. Every clergyman, every occupation has these issues of sexual abuse. We have the ability to conceal it or make the Church do."

Indeed, nobody at the Vatican should be celebrating the fact that Catholic priests don't have a monopoly on child molesters. The gravity of an act is not measured by how many people commit it. Priests, after all, are supposed to be God's earthly representatives, and when they rape a child, the abuse of betrayal is that much more grievous. "Sexual sinners," as Latham describes it,

"think they're the masters, though enlightening, don't think for themselves. It's something to know that four per cent of priests actually kids, let's quite another to know why."

The answer, unfortunately, is anything but simple. Even the term "pedophile priest" is largely misleading. Some clergy abuse kids do so out of the clinical diagnosis for pedophilia, a disorder defined as a "sexual interest in prepubescent children." But not all pedophiles act on their fantasies—and not all child molesters are pedophiles. Some abusers have no attraction whatsoever to prepubescent children, but, in a drunken haze, choose their young victim because nobody else is around.

The most abusive and most guilty priests are actually ephebophiles: people attracted to post-pubescent boys, typically between 13 and 17. For a variety of reasons, such a distinction is completely irrelevant. Whether seven or 14, an altar boy is still a minor and the perpetrator priest is still a criminal.

So why do four per cent of priests abuse children? "It would be like asking one 'Why does anyone sexually abuse anyone?'" Berlin



JOHN SWALES, at St. Peter's Seminary, London, Ont., counseled priest Charles Spivey (right)

says. "When they've shared in a covenant to that they've acted in an improper way sexually. But what they're like in terms of character, personality, temperament, the degree of remorse they may or may not be showing, you really have to assess that on a case-by-case basis." In other words, what motivates one priest to snuff a child's affection is not always the same thing that triggers another.

One theory discounted on the view of clergy by some researchers is the belief that because abusing priests are forced to ignore any and all sexual urges, those urges later manifest themselves in abuse. In the 1960s, '70s and '80s, when many would-be abusers were studying to be ordained, some entered the seminary as young as 13. Simply put, their lives become increasingly distant struggle against man urbanism. "They were telling that any sexual thought, impulse or feeling was a mortal sin, so they repressed the whole sex," says Donald Hinds, a Wisconsin priest-also who ran a treatment at a clinic for clergy. "So they pushed down at an adolescent level of psychosexual development. When they entered maturity, they began to out of delayed sexual urges. Unfortunately, they acted out by assaulting boys of the same age that they had been when they were trained their sexuality at the seminary years."

Richard Spivey, a former priest who has written three books about the dark side of his vocation, is a machine-like mind. "The system breeds abusers. I don't know any other way to put it. The Catholic Church, in its management of sexuality, is corrupt. It treats an sexual development without education."

Devolution is certainly a dominant theme in the life of a priest, pedophile or not. Most

live alone, oversee numerous parishes, and usually long to leave beyond their human collar. One landmark study, conducted by Loyola University in Chicago, found that the majority of American priests (57 per cent) are psychologically underdeveloped—"emotionally immature," "unfulfilled in person," and "shaped by the expectations of others rather than a discovery of themselves." Eight per cent were diagnosed as maldeveloped, with "various psychological problems" and "disruptive sexual attitudes."

Ask the average Catholic, and they know the violation. Its priests get married. But their assumption, that priests are as much of a myth as the pedophile priest, "People will say 'Oh, if they weren't celibate, the problem goes away.' We know that's not true. Sexual abuse is not an uncommon thing out there, whether you're married or not, whether you're a priest or not. It's common."

Some goes for child pornography. The RCMP recently estimated that \$1,000 Can. ad dollars are being sold online. Latham says he has known one of them, but even if all 3,000 other priests in the country were doing the same thing, that leaves 16,000 others—including, no doubt, a large chunk of men wearing wedding rings. "It is simply astounding to say that the commitment to celibacy is somehow a major factor in the abuse issue," says John A. Lahey, a psychologist and Jesuit priest. "There are so many people who live terribly productive lives as celibates, and there is nothing about the commitment to celibacy that, in and of itself, causes pathology."

Lahey also thinks another widely accepted theory, so many priests abuse young boys because so many priests are gay

is currently true that the priesthood includes a large proportion of homosexuals—between 30 and 50 per cent, depending on the study. But that is no evidence of abuse being gay makes a man more likely to molest a boy. So called on choose their victims for a myriad of reasons, including convenience, and countless men who consider themselves homosexual have played an teenage boys "thru sexual word, but it's true," Flint says. "I've treated a lot of these guys, and a lot of them will say themselves they're walking down the street, what attracts them is a female, like who they and up molesting in a boy."

He continues, "It's never reported around 40 per cent of the victims were gay—we would never say 'Get rid of all the better sexual priests, and the problem goes away' to the end, there is no evidence that being a gay priest (or straight) puts you at risk of being a sex offender if it just doesn't exist. Sadly, one could argue that not being a priest is a

top pressed action. The male, a detailed handbook entitled "From Pain to Hope," encouraged dioceses to respond "fairly and openly" in allegations, provide counselling to victims, and "respect" the jurisdiction of civil authorities. "We weren't to start to some Gospel values in the past as we should have been," says Ernest McNeil, an Ottawa priest who sat on the Windsor commission of 1996, which reviewed systemic sexual abuse in the archdiocese of St. John's. "We were so afraid of scandal. The conservative might have been good—'Oh, we can't let the people know this'—but it was a false, false approach."

Today, priests undergo safe environment training, and are taught never to be alone with a child. Every diocese has a lay committee that continues to investigate allegations of sexual abuse. If a victim comes forward, he is immediately offered counselling and support. And if the complaint is under 18, police are automatically called (adult reporting historic

'EVERY CULTURE, EVERY OCCUPATION HAS ISSUES OF SEXUAL ABUSE,' SAYS SWALES. 'FEW HAVE THE ABILITY TO CONCEAL IT LIKE THE CHURCH DOES.'



raids of being a sex offender, because the priests themselves have to be higher in the general population of men."

Peccadilloes aren't exclusive. Registered Lahey or a Catholic Church telling them yet another boy of sexual misconduct. The earliest are among the abate with renewed suspicion, saints be damned. "A lot of priests feel as though they are walking under a shadow," says Margaret Diana Murphy, a North Bay, Ont., priest and author of *A Priest from the Darkness: Hope and Healing of Today's Parish Priests*. "People wonder about it. It's not surprising, but it's not easy to live with."

Such mistrust was supposed to be a thing of the past. In the early 1990s, after two top-level inquiries revealed widespread clerical abuse in Atlantic Canada, the country's best

abuse act, given the option to alert authorities via various professions. "There used to be a lack of understanding about sexual abuse," says Winnipeg Archbishop James Weisberger, speaking on behalf of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops. "We tried to vote in the 1980s, that it was a moral problem and completely without the power of the individual to change. So naturally, when people were discovered doing things like this, they were called in and given a royal dressing down, hoping that they would be scared out of that kind of behavior."

And if that didn't work, they would be transferred to a new community, free to exploit another batch of unsuspecting children. "This is not the way we deal with things today," Weisberger says.

For many victims, the Church's epiphany

arracks of damage control, not genuine change. While bishops talk about care and compassion, their attorneys are busy fighting lawsuits at every turn. And unlike their American counterparts, Canadian bishops still have no idea how far reaching the problem is on this side of the border. Is the priestly abuse lower than four per cent? Or higher? In the U.S., such issues are also subject to an annual public audit, detailing exactly how many new allegations are filed in a given year. In Canada, are only hear about a case if it lands in court. The public has no idea how many accusations have been covered up with harassment, or how many victims have been scared into silence.

When asked about specific Canadian statistics, Weisberger says such a study would be expensive (the job lay analysis cost \$184 million) and that kind of money would be better spent on safe environment training and counselling. "Someone who's fearful could be concerned about this," he says. "But the bishops have decided in Canada that they don't want to approach it that way."

But why, after so much sin and deceit, should people now trust the Church to do the right thing? "Simply by the way we are dealing with things," Weisberger answers. "I don't know how else you can prove it."

Philip Latimer has a different strategy. Now 47, he was an altar boy at St. Paul's Church in Haines Bay, N.S., when he was called for the first time by Father Allen A. MacDonald. "My life was forever changed," Latimer says, holding his back. "I can only describe it as a pain in my head reaching into my soul, taste out everything in me that was good—morality, philosophy and spirituality—and me as through a blender."

Latimer would have qualified for financial damages under the settlement signed by Lahey, but when he heard about the announcement he decided not to bother with the paperwork. Latimer had spent his life crying out for Father MacDonald, and he wanted to keep it that way. But in late September, when word spread that Lahey was caught with child pornography, something snapped. "I could hardly breathe on the fact," he says. "I thought, 'What am I going to do? What can I do? What should I do?'"

What he did was opt out of the deal as a settlement and file a lawsuit of his own. If Lahey—the man supposedly looking out for victims—was victimizing others, what was going on behind priestly doors? "The more and more people who contact this office, the better and better they are at trying to live this issue," Latimer says. "Their plan is to get to the point where they know, and so my plan is to read everything that they know." Beyond the statistics ■

A SLOW BURN TO GLORY

A huge country being stitched together 300 m at a time

BY JONATHAN GATSBY • Storylines were starting to make me feel inadequate. The notion of stitching a shorthair bus, torches in hand, sharing how we came to be carrying the Olympic flame through the streets of Halifax. Also, from Montreal's elite base, who was spent the last 17 years tracking grocery store shelves and working for local charities, rewarded with a spot by his store manager when their Sobey's was a contest for selling the most Coke (a torch relay sponsor). Lynn, who has reached proudly from Halifax to her brothers and sisters have gone off to serve in Canadian peacekeeping and



VANCOUVER 2010

race, a carefully ordered conveyer of jokes, sponsor trucks, media vans and shovels. But in his life is a confusion. Stunned, the baby-inconceivable who has taken a year's leave from his job as a preschool teacher to host and herd these runners, encouraging us to high five, hug, overperform some victory dance at the exchange point ("kiss the flame" in Olympic speak). Just be careful not to set your finger alight.

"I want you to be as Canadian as maple syrup today," she orders. "Get sticky. Let the mascot stick to you. Always be sticky."

We troop outside to the plates of paper and drums. The mascot is pinning the smooch of the harbor, a perfect blackberry of the group. Jason jumps to clap and cheer as we shuffle to the bus, our Man from Glad track suits reading like an approaching forest fire.

ganger another torchbearer to the Shannon. Leichen of the passengers (Doug, the first runner, looks around the rapidly emptying bus and smartly demands his in advance.)

As a quarter to eight on a bright and perfect November morning, I find myself standing by a telephone pole in the midst of a accidental smooch of AgriLife Street as the day's north and a few bus owners have gathered at the end of their drive to watch the procession. It's a noisy, a SlinkyCrash, and crowd—the Pittsburgh Penguins captain drew 8,600 people when he carried the torch through the downtown hives before—but they're friendly. I pose for pictures with some of the neighborhood kids. A young man descends from his porch and asks to reach the torch. A Muslim driver by his car and gives me the thumbs up.

The moment runs. The advance man arrives on a bike, inserts a key, and sets the

tops of our race to long torches together. The metal clings and there's a soft "whoosh." I have the Olympic flame in my hands.

I set off down the street as a postcard barely quicker as a trot. It takes me my 300 m of glory. I am determined to make them for all they're worth. The spectators are sparse, but they are all kind enough to applaud or give a thumbs up as I pass. No one has covered the sidewalk, but many have, perhaps even on Canadian, not to say someone. "Thanks!" I feel like, not to say "good morning," like I'm just not willing the day, or taking the kids to school. But mostly, I watch the torch. It isn't heavy, just a bit warm. I had been told it was a heavy torch. The flame is fiercer than I had expected, I can feel it best in the morning sun, and it quickly blacks the white metal of the tip.

Then, before I've really had time to absorb it, my turn is done. Laura, a mother for a movie theatre chain and mother of three, is standing in the mid before me with an exulting grin. We grab torches and embrace. As students grip my torch and turn off the gas. The flame has moved on.

Second time, I climb back on to the shuttle



FROM teenage soccer to the heights of league, delighted when it's ending his career

A BLIGHT ON THE BEAUTIFUL GAME

A Canadian journalist uncovers soccer's dark world of match-fixing

BY CHARLIE GILLER • When Declan Hill's account of pervasive match fixing in international soccer first broke last year, the headlines popped up like spring grass on turf. FIFA, the governing body of the so-called "beautiful game," dismissed *The Fix Soccer and Organized Crime* with a rhetorical wave. European sports commentators scoffed, while even Hill's hometown paper, the Ottawa Citizen, brushed off the first-hand accounts of a match-rigger in Asia paying off players, referees and coaches as a "dash at the game" that "proved false."

"It was as if I was an idiot," says Hill, a seasoned investigative journalist who now lives in Boston. "There was an enormous amount of push back." But at least one man in a position of influence found Hill's expose compelling. Michael Platt, president of the European Football Association (UEFA), ordered a copy of *The Fix* and read it carefully, says Hill, then quickly announced the formation of an "Integrity Unit" charged with rooting out schemes to manipulate game results to the benefit of gambling wagers on digital networks in Asia. In October 2008, Platt

urged Hill to a summit in Geneva to discuss findings with members of the newly formed task force.

Hill was careful not to give away his source—some of these people would bill him if they thought he was oversteering. "He says, 'But he did not want to be a law of the night fight back, most importantly by maintaining betting patterns in places like Bangkok and the Philippines, and the results were long in coming. Last week, German police warned the soccer world by announcing the arrest of 15 people in part of a sweeping, evening investigation. Being in Asia, European countries, at levels ranging from third division pro to Champions League-qualifying games. At least 30 matches are under suspicion, but investigations say that's a mere fraction of the not caused by the Asian gambling interests Hill had documented."

While match manipulation is nothing new in sports, few soccer games have become so much of a global market for betting as the world of the World Cup. With demand for gambling surging worldwide in China, Thailand and the Philippines—and with electronic communications linking criminals around the globe—it was only a matter of time, says Hill, before manipulators would target Western games to create massive cash windfalls.

Lower level leagues may be most vulnerable



HALIFAX: Michael's Jonathan Gatsby. Said one torchbearer: "My brother told me, 'It's your time to shine'"

On board, there's some thumping. "It's a steel myself for the phone from Gatsby of Fire, but it never comes," then some quiet moments for the stories. Most consistent of an admission that he'll be making them. A few minutes later we're driving the relay route. The shuttle stops every minute or so and dis-

business. "Keep the red maple leaf pointed toward you, and remember to face the camera as you light it," are his instructions. A couple of cops on motorcycles drive by, then there are some cheers and clapping as *Atenas* comes into view. We wait in the middle of the street, and suddenly the top

to cheer and bugles from the other cars. It's just after 8 a.m. Altair hands me the guest book where each city participant is to record their name and thoughts for posterity. "I'm not as good with words," he says. "I'll try to be able to write something soon." I flip through the pages that already bear the torch's path from B.C. to the Far North, Newfoundland and Labrador, and now Nova Scotia. By the time the Olympic cauldron is lit in Vancouver on Feb. 12, the torch will have passed through hundreds more communities and the hands of thousands more Canadians. A huge, carefully curated being stretched roughly 300 m at a time. I look at Altair's weary triumphal smile. "I enjoyed myself," I try, and fail, to tip it. ■



ONE HUNDRED RUNNERS CATCH THE SAME WAVE

With a huge crowd cheering from the beach, hundreds of surfers set out from the shore at Cape Town, South Africa, to glide their way into the ocean's break. After three failed attempts, 98 of the 143 surfers did beach breaks managed to catch the same wave and they are their boards for five seconds, setting the previous record set off the shore of Bonaire last year, and successfully setting a place in sports history.

PHOTOGRAPH BY JONATHAN GATSBY

PHOTOGRAPH BY JONATHAN GATSBY

able because their players and officials are more dispersed for each. Among the games now under suspicion was a 5-1 loss by the second-tier Swiss club FC Thun to its rival Yverdon last April. "One of them stars, *Page Chaux-Raye*, has been suspended by his team, and reports in Switzerland say an unknown number of Thun players covered up to 122,000 to ensure the final goal deficit. Hill himself has heard of three approaching players at an under-16 tournament held in Copenhagen in July 2003, with a new scoring game score "between-year-olds from Denmark" he misquoting. "It really bugs the hell out of me!"

But the corruption occasionally reaches the top of the football food chain, too. The centerpiece of Hill's book is the story of a Chinese fixer, whom he dubbed Lee Chin, who allowed him to watch in China meet a millionaire at a RIF restaurant in Beijing, and arranged US\$30,000 payoffs to eight members of Ghana's national team in advance of the 2006 World Cup in Germany. Sports cheats rarely ask to influence which team wins or loses; instead, they focus on goal differentials. In this case, says Hill, Chin paid to score down the point spreads by which Ghana would lose its matches against Italy and Brazil. The games finished properly according to his plan: 3-0 and 1-0, respectively.

Hill has also chronicled the fixing of games in Germany's top-level Bundesliga, while at least three of the games now under investigation by German authorities were qualifiers for the Champions League, a competition between Europe's top club teams. All of this has led the former spokesman to wonder just how freely and deeply the corruption runs. And he was confirmed by the data that the worst occurs in the backwaters of the sport. "Players with a warning in the first division can't be bought," Hill insists. "It takes a cold summer when the German daily *Bild* writes the word 'So the cheating happens where the heart of soccer beats. The cheaters find the ones who stand drinking at the sidelines every day in the wind, cold and rain, shivering things like 'you're should pass the ball!'"

Hill has suggestions on how soccer authorities might turn back the tide. Distributing revenue more evenly between teams would remove the income disparities that cause players on some clubs to take bribes, he says. Leagues could also offer game proctor needed benefits for players in middle-caliber divisions, under the promise they will be can called if a player is caught in a scandal. However, without reporting the encounter. Whatever the losses do, Hill sees the German investigation as "a good thing for the sport"—a signal that soccer's season of denial is officially over. Now, at last, talk of a different kind of fix can begin. ■

MILK SKIRMISHES

Just how good is chocolate milk for schoolchildren?

BY KATE LOMAX • Sugary junk food or nutrition-packed snack? That question's on the minds of chocolate milkers as an average nation's it's now being promoted by the American dairy industry as a healthy choice for kids. In U.S. schools, almost 60 million of the chocolate or strawberry versions for about 10 percent of all the milk kids drink. So, when concerns about obesity prompted some to



PARENTS IN P.E.: Many school kids at school for chocolate milk.

take them off cafeteria menus, the industry was quick to respond. It rolled out a campaign, called "Raise your hand for chocolate milk," including a petition, a letter head, and deck sets with actress Rebecca Romijn. Like plain milk, flavored milk offers nine essential nutrients, the campaign notes, "plus the taste appeal kids go for." While the chocolate kind has more sugar (roughly the same as a glass of orange juice), the

campaign calls that an "acceptable trade-off," noting that over half of all teens aren't getting enough calcium, calcium being bone health down the road. Taking flavored milk out of schools could do more harm than good, the argument goes, because kids would choose less nutritious drinks like soda.

In Canada, if a child is playing sports in P.E., where parents are pushing for chocolate milk to be substituted in school cafeterias, just as white milk is. Jennifer Taylor, an expert in childhood nutrition at the University of P.E.I., says only half of all kids there are drinking enough milk. Taylor, who heads the province's Healthy Eating Alliance, supports substituting chocolate milk, even though some people resist. "We're recommending more to children" (In New Brunswick, both chocolate and plain milk are substituted. P.E.I. has no plan

to introduce a similar program for now, because the current budget won't allow it.)

Adults could stand to love it, too, says the Dairy Farmers of Canada, which promotes chocolate milk as a way for athletes to rehydrate, replenish electrolytes and carbohydrates, like a sports drink, and has plenty to say. Our U.S. study of elite soccer players found that those who drank low-fat chocolate milk after training had less evidence of muscle damage than those who got a high-carb sports drink. In another study, Spanish researchers found that regular consumption of chocolate milk could reduce inflammation (but not as much as red wine).

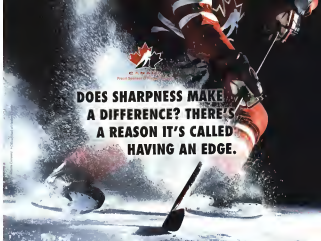
The chocolate manufacturers, including Dr. Dan Foodstuff, backed the score of the Pediatric Medical Institute in Ottawa, he headed it to a "legendary loss" on his blog, *Waggy Movers*. "The sugar in chocolate milk is not regarded by its detractors," he says beyond that, "there's no calcium emergency in our society. The emergency at obesity." Experts worry promoting chocolate milk could

shape bad eating habits and tend to increase sugars to kids, who might come to expect a sugar rush with their milk by food. And, while those who argue to junk food tend to be older, last in the day to compromise, says Barry Popkin, an obesity expert at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, when those extra calories come in a drink—juice, soda, or a Peko flavored milkshake, which has a whopping 400 calories per 475 ml bottle—they won't.

It's true that kids ought to complain if chocolate milk is taken off the menu, but research suggests they'll learn to cope. In the U.S., studies have shown that kids will eat low sugar cereals, and drink white milk, when that's what's available. "If you give a kid the choice between regular milk and water," says Popkin, "they'll get enough regular milk." ■

SNAIL PIES HELP FEED HUNGRY SCHOOLKIDS

Twelve of 14 malnourished and iron deficiency in Nigerian school children, one multinational recommends a jammy snail pie. The West African land snail isn't only affordable, says Uppingham of the University of Ibadan. It has more protein and iron than beefsteak. And it's tasty. In a recent study, 1000 of affected schoolkids and their moms ate a beef pie and a snail one. Thanks to its appearance, texture and flavor, the first group picked the snail version.



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PRIME-TIME BLACKOUT

Where did all the major network shows about black families go? BY JAIME J. WEINMAN

tv

"The only other black comedic character on TV in Cleveland," veteran TV producer Don Roos told the *Kansas City Star*, "and he's a cartoon who's voiced by a white guy." Roos was trying to explain why his new show, *Brooklyn*, deserved to succeed because it fills the comedic prerogative as the major U.S. networks that season. It was one of only two about an African American family, the other one, *The Cleveland Show*, is a Fox comedy spinoff about the show's token black character (voiced, as Black natives, by a white writer-actor, Mike Henry). And since *Brooklyn* opened to terrible reviews and worse ratings, *Cleveland* will soon be the only major network show about a black family. Richard Dubois, a professor at Syracuse University who wrote for many such shows in the '70s and '80s, puts it bluntly: "There are no more black shows."

This is happening, strangely enough, at a time when things are better than ever for African American actors and actresses on the screen: they're Oscar bait for *Prometheus* (which may make a star out of Aaron Gibney), *Idina*, the *Inside Fox* while *The Lab* on, and Clint Eastwood's *Nelson Mandela: Long Walk Home*, while Tyler Perry has become one of America's most successful film producers with his movie *Boyz n the City* of a Mad Black Woman. But even in the overwhelming majority of television people were voting for Barack Obama, they aren't making fewer TV shows with African-American leads.

That's not something anyone would have predicted.

25 years ago, when *The Cosby Show* premiered, that show not only used the sitcom, it became the most popular television program in the world, demolishing the idea that African American TV families were only for a niche audience. Dubois says that its success "opened up a greater sense of possibility for black shows." *Cosby* paved the way for other successful ones: *scholarship*, from *Fresh Prince of Bel Air* (for Will Smith) to *Family Matters* (which named the character of Urkel as the most beloved TV dad of the '90s) to the late *Boomer*. Mac's self-titled sitcom.

But things changed quickly: by the middle of the decade, African American leads were mostly confined to the niche-watched CW network. And over the last two years, that network essentially killed those shows, including *Chris Rock's* autobiographical comedy *Everybody Hates Chris* and two sitcoms about African American women, *Girlfriends* and *The Game*. In Canada, the comedy *Do You Know the Way to My Heart* is waiting to find out whether it will get a third-season pickup. *Maria Bello's* *Ally*, who created *Girlfriends* and *The Game*, responded to their cancellation by writing that "somehow, because my characters were so colorful, my shows don't count as race."

What happened to drive this kind of show out of TV so quickly? In a way, it's the same thing that happened to other types of shows: networks decided they weren't delivering the exact viewers they (or their advertisers) wanted. Networks need to have lots of new ideas aimed at young viewers, now those shows are all on the Disney Channel. And cable channels like USA and TNT have picked up all the light dramas and mysteries that their network parents rejected. The same thing may have happened to shows with African-American characters: *Julie Miller of Mindy* (not specified) that drove production of African American sitcoms—despite the huge success of *Cosby*, *Fresh Prince* and others—was "due to a firms' group determining that the 'best of tradition' education." Like *Boyz* and *Boyz*, and *Boyz*.

THE OLD SHOWS (top left) *The Cosby Show* and *Good Times*; (lower left) *The Jeffersons* and *Everybody Loves Ray Charles*; (this page) *The Cleveland Show*

THE KOBAL COLLECTION; EVERETT; PHOTO ILLUSTRATION BY STEPHEN GILBERTSON

THE PUBLIC FACE of *Protected* insurance, the firm at the centre of *Craft & Barn*, is not alone after a sluggish but angry year-end.

In this show, the hero really sweats

Gangsters, insurance money, and two Canuck alumni of HBO's 'Deadwood' and 'The Wire'

BY MARTIN PATRICKSON • It's one way or another Malcolm MacRae has been living with the Canadian television industry for most of his 50 years. He grew up in Toronto, across from the Citytv offices, near the church where his father, a Presbyterian minister, preached. He'll often see Don Pardo and his father's parking lot, and remembers young Jim Pardo looking the minister's thoughts on spiritual matters. Yet MacRae, the writer and executive producer of Showtime's *Craft & Barn*, says he hasn't often found it in the industry's bowels. "I started at *Star Trek*," CBC's *CanCon* version of *L.A. Law*, "where the dialogue was sharp. I just got off the bus from *Pin Fins*, so I had a tough of that," MacRae says recently. "The CBC executive said to me, 'This guy is our hero, and heroes do not sweat.'"

January 1998 wasn't. The *Craft & Barn* lead, played by Hamilton actor Luke Kirby, is a grown-up group home lad prone to fits of violence. In an attempt to control the chaos of his life (and please his would-be brother), Barn takes a job as an insurance officer at *Protected*, an American company with a foothold in Hamilton. It's a mirror of his former life, sex, alcohol and violence are the escape valves of choice, his colleagues are snubbed up and his superior either patted, coddled or creepily bent him.

The show was born out of humor: MacRae heard from a friend of a friend in the industry HBO commissioned a pilot in 2001 but ultimately passed, though the script caught the eye of *Deadwood* creator David Milch, who brought MacRae on to write for the first season of the acclaimed series. MacRae was pretty to Milch's tastes as well

as his approach to writing dialogue: he does it out loud in sessions typical words. When MacRae first went down to L.A. to meet Milch, he found the director in his office lying on the ground, reading Robert Penn Warren's *All the King's Men* out loud. Milch offered MacRae some "padding around money" from a deal in his pocket. MacRae demurred—well, Milch looked him in the eye and said, "I don't trust anyone who does 'padding money'." MacRae took it as a warning in the morning just to go to work.

"He promises to people that reminded him of the duosons," MacRae says of Milch. "I thought I'd actually be back in *Deadwood*'s cynically decent pragmatism because he's Canadian. Then I found out *Protected* isn't, which is too bad because we know how much *Deadwood* [Smith] is sufficed out of his delirious, brown-tinted-adapted money by a monetarily sympathetic *Al Sweigarden*, the show's mouthy boss here."

Certainly, there are elements of Milch's sense of the premiere in *Craft & Barn*. In one scene, the sparsely done public face of *Protected* insurance is on fire and running through one of Hamilton's finest dining establishments, a victim of a drugged-out angry dad didn't go quite so planned. It is a PR night in the company brass. What if this guy won't? He is going to do over com-

mit's now that our spokesperson's face has been flame broiled?

Craft's insurance adjuster isn't interested in the role of spokesperson. Rather, they are the grunts of systems with gangsters, whom, clothes and just fresh. Each episode begins with a *Star Trek* style claim by requiring *Protected*'s services. It's a difficult, subject to maintain their take, an idea as crooked as the industry. "Insurance is the only industry where every body part, every thing in your life, has a price," MacRae says. "At the same time, it's a misplaced faith. The idea that you can have safety and security is a fallacy." Craft was an easy sell for Show case, which will be broadcasting a fair bit of less-than-Craft or *Pin Fins* Canadian fare in the coming year. "Last year Showtime approached me and asked if I had any ideas, and that was that," MacRae says.

MacRae and fellow executive producer Paul Gross (writer and headliner) say that it was cheap and gritty—"Technique: Lights," says Clark Johnson, dean of Baltimore-based *The Wire*, who plays a fraud investigator on *Craft*. "Canada is a few years behind the States in everything, including crime. You're starting to see some of the problems in Hamilton and Toronto come out of crime and gangs that we've had here for a long time." So over TV is getting better because our crime is getting worse? A backhanded compliment, but we'll take it. ■



STOP THE PRESSES. SORRY, WRONG CANAL.

One thing is for sure: the writer of *Deadwood* and *The Wire*'s *Deadwood* at the *Nebraska* gallery, the license agreement, as "Gentlemen's Canal." This should have been "Whore's Canal." We apologize for the error. The London Times, concerning an article about a controversial art exhibition that featured a section of the low-light district in Amsterdam with heavily made-up and sexually charged messages.

PHOTOGRAPH BY COLLY GARDNER

AWAY YOU GO!

TakeOffeh.com dishes the inside scoop on travel

Specialty Cruising

From sailing ships to barges

SPECIALTY CRUISING covers a broad range of choices — on smaller ships along some of the world's great rivers, in the Great Lakes, the Caribbean — or on big adventures, from the Arctic to the Antarctic and everywhere in between. From tall sailing ships to converted icebreakers, the vessels you'll sail on are almost as interesting as the destinations. We'll look at a few examples, to give you an idea of the wonderful experiences available — you can take it from here.

Avon Waterways

A member of the Cabot family of brands, by next year Avon will have a total of eight river cruising ships each carrying between 138 and 178 passengers. The line's newest ships feature an innovative design that puts the bridge at the stern of the ship, making for a quieter ride and enabling the lounge and restaurant to offer panoramic views on both sides of the river. Avon's river focus is Europe, but also charters ships in Egypt, China and the Galapagos.

Windstar Cruises

Windstar Cruises stands out because it offers something unique: an elegant cruise and pampered experience aboard sleek, modern sailing ships with computer-controlled sails. On a Windstar ship you can do what you want, when you want, with no in-laws, few organized activities, and little focus on entertainment. The fleet is among the oldest at sea, but millions have been quiet to keep her up to date

Lindblad Expeditions

Lindblad doesn't offer cruises; it takes travellers on expeditions. With a fleet of seven ships carrying as few as 48 passengers, the line travels the world in search of the wonders of nature. Lindblad teamed with National Geographic five years ago, and now each of its ships carries the National Geographic name. The relationship results in an enriching onboard experience led by scientists, naturalists and documentary photographers.

Paul Gauguin Cruises

The m/r Paul Gauguin was designed specifically to sail the shallow seas of Tahiti and French Polynesia, visiting small ports that larger ships can't reach, and blending into the natural beauty of the South Seas. The atmosphere aboard the ship is informal, with a warm Polynesian flair. The troupe of Gauguins — a local Tahitian group who serve as cruise staff, entertainers and storytellers — adds the unique personality of Tahiti to every cruise.

Canadian Sailing Expeditions

For those whose dream is to sail on a tall ship, Canadian Sailing Expeditions' 245' three-masted barkentine *Caledonia* might be the answer. In contrast to Royal Caribbean's soon-to-be launched *Costa Concordia* of the Seas at 225,000 tons and carrying 5,400 passengers, the *Caledonia* depicts 204 tons and holds a maximum of 77 guests. Needless to say, you won't

From tall sailing ships to converted icebreakers, the vessels you'll sail on are almost as interesting as the destinations.

find casinos or surfing simulations on *Caledonia*. You will find a very casual, comfortable atmosphere and lots of interaction with local culture and culture.

Go Barging

GoBarging builds, crews and promotes every aspect of "total barging" along the waterways of nine European countries. They seek out classic working barges and transform them into luxury accommodations for cruising canals, rivers, lakes and lochs, providing guests the opportunity to experience their journey from a unique perspective.





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[illegible]

Shades of Green

GLOBAL WARMING, SMOG AND toxic chemicals are causing you sleepless nights. You're itching to visit exotic locales, but you're worried that travel is bad for the planet. Should you go or should you stay? It is true that travel — especially air travel — can

and burn fossil fuels — it's estimated that between 2-10% of greenhouse emissions derive from aircraft. But, experiencing different cultures, dabbling in languages, seeing history and learning how others live is a rewarding educational, inspirational, and an important part of the human experience. So, certainly, do go ahead and indulge your travel desires, but — when you do consider reducing your environmental footprint as much as possible.

Here are six common-sense tips that will lessen your travel impact — and will let you sleep better.

Change your outlook. Make the decision to cast aside the hedonistic eat-and-drink-till-you-drop and cost-doesn't-matter attitudes.

you'll save money, meet locals, and learn a lot more about the region. In many countries, taking a bus or train is safe, cost-effective, and colourful.

Resist the temptation to pick up that piece of coral, fossil or plant. Living things may spread insect larvae or parasites that could cause irreparable damage back home. Taking objects from beaches and reefs is often forbidden and reduces the natural beauty for those visitors who will follow.

Travel is an important part of enjoying a full, well-rounded life, and it helps us get in touch with other cultures. As with many choices, balance is required. So, go ahead, and make those travel plans a little more responsibly.

- By Maria Tarnowski





AN INCREASING number of wage-workers, or 'wageboers' as term coinable in the '30s, feature tough guys like Robert De Niro getting arrested.

Enough to make a grown man cry

A critic explains why he sat dry-eyed in 'Titanic' but went with De Niro in 'Everybody's Fine'

BY BRIAN D. JOHNSON • Robert De Niro had a good line early together the other day, which came as a bit of a shock. He's not the kind of guy you'd expect to hear "No!" Nor is he. But I should have seen it coming. The occasion was a screening of De Niro's new movie, *Everybody's Fine*, a Hollywood remake of Stanislas Auriol's (1996) Italian starring Marcello Mastroianni. De Niro plays a retired black-collar worker who lives alone and tries to reunite with his grandchildren eight months after his wife's death. They fail to show up for a holiday dinner, so he tells off an annoying teenager, then tries to reanimate them, starting with his oldest, a 17-year-old girl who's just lost her virginity. "But not everybody's lost their virginity," he says. "I saw the Statue of Liberty screaming with a sign of adolescent crises, and you go [like this] these are tradition in the dark. Which is a rare thing."

Actions like that say that tragedy is only a comedy in brief. But from where then, is it always the other way around. As a critic, it's dead-end to figure out if comedy works because it triggers a physical response. When a movie makes you laugh or roar, you can't only turn around and claim it's not funny. Every filmmaker has a visceral impact, as your stomach clenches or a chill runs down your spine that the impact of tragedy isn't always so tough to feel. I don't know about you, but to me the movies, as a rule, I find much sadder in laughter than cry. It's not that I remain emotionally numb. I can be deeply moved by grand tragedy and I can be moved by grand comedy. But the English material, both funny or even when it's supposed to be. That I find something more dumb than mere comedy, subtly robbing the formula, only to be unshaken by tears when the guy finally delivers his line for the end after chasing her down in a

port or main station. What's up with that?

Well, it's like a theory or even an in-between, neither a public idea, and unless you're thinking like a baby, crying to promote. The cinema is just about the only place in one city—art is dark and cheaper than therapy. Even in the conditions have to be perfect. Imagine if they, the room have to take up on time. That's why best economy, sometimes work. As these are damaged and sent to disrepair, my one is *disorderly*. Take *The Proposal*. After I'd become convinced the movie was dead, in the final act, like *disorderly*, my eyes were on a man in a black jacket and Sandra Bullock made good on their marriage of convenience. My heart was really going out to the actor, who was about the duality of their own type casting to generate genuine chemistry.

Movies engineered to draw tears, such as *General Disobedience*, usually leave me dry-eyed (Doris Aronoff's *The Barbican Project* was an exception, but it had an extra touch of enthusiasm and the sadness came from an immemorial place.) Dying animals don't cut it either, even if they're euthanized. I loved *Maisy & Me*, but as the dog's eye slowly closed and Owen Wilson said, "remember you're a great dog," I loved my rural wanderer to Wilson's suicide attempt.

Maybe that's because I've never owned a dog. Movies that push the passion button.

lead to serve as a blank template, a trigger for your own experience. Take Julia Child's first dish rich cream soufflé cooking. Meryl Streep as Julia Child and Amy Adams as her analyst. For me, it wasn't about cooking, but about writing—the payoff comes that thought is sent to my eyes showed the we men scoring book deals. It was like a sports movie for writers.

So why did I get choked up by *Everybody's Dead*? A couple of reasons. It breaks your heart to see the undeniably De Niro playing a powerful-old man. (Sad old guys get to me like Frank Langella's writer in *Starting Over in the Evening*.) Also, the De Niro film is a father-son tragedy. Everyone has a soft spot and that's mine. I'm a sucker for movies about the death or absence of a father, as was *Into the Wild* made me weep. So did this ghastly name of death in *Field of Dreams*.

So call it "weepies." (It turns out that in the '90s have traditionally been somewhat pleasant, but lately it seems an increasing number of our-jerk-off feature tough guys getting soiled. This *Bill Clinton* turned to mud as a widower's reaction to raise two sons in *The Boys Are Back*. *Wingo* takes out a playmate, a desperate widower in *The Road*, the harrowing tale of a father and son trying to survive an apocalypse. Even *George Clooney* lets down his guard as an unrepentant bachelor who discovers his inner family guy in *Up in the Air*. That one hit me out of the blue. When you finally stop crying and say *Clooney*, Hollywood's Mr. Cool, is back downright weird.)

BUILT AS a temple to the Greek goddess Athena, the Parthenon has served as a Christian church, a mosque and a military stores deposit.

Famous buildings with secret lives

An architect's lofty vision for a structure often doesn't survive once real people use it.

BY BRIAN BETHUNE • Form follows function, or so says the modernist architectural mantra. Rubick, replies Edward Hollis, is architect himself and author of *The Secret Life of Buildings*. Function never stands still. Architects may think they're creating lasting structures that can fulfill only one purpose, but the real-life humans who actually use buildings, Hollis argues gleefully, waste no time at all in altering/builders' visions to suit their own ever-evolving needs.

Nor is this stone evil enough as perfection. The things generations of inhabitants have done to those defiling buildings have created "something rich and strange," a history in stone that captures the rise and fall of empires. Halla convincingly argues in his survey of 15 iconic Western structures. They range from the Parthenon, the historical of the perfect building (at least for centuries of centuries) to Las Vegas's Venetian Resort Hotel (as one's definition of the ideal).

Holla's rare biographies show that the best buildings have the best stories, laced with heroics, sex, greed and gaudious death. Take his discussion of Athens' fifth-century BCE Parthenon, named after the virgin (just shown in Greek) goddess Athena. Holla subtitled the chapter "in which a virgin named P" been a long-drawn-out affair. Eight centuries after it was built, Christians tamed the

Parthian into a church, reversing its orientation, so that the back became the front, it communicates that, Muslim Turks turned the church into a mosque and—less figuratively—a military storage depot as well. In 1682, Venetians hoarding the Turks hit the gunpowder store, causing an explosion that ruined multiple shards for over a kilometer.

showed up in 1816. The British noblemen, by bizarre coincidence (via an infection he picked up in *herbicide*) as readers in any of the chemical reaction he concocted, contacted the Turlo to allow him to sit next to, for "folk language," several hundred pieces of the Thermo, generally unscrupulous. Most ended up in the British Isles, but some went away, including two heads in Copenhagen that the bodies in London. What church and mosque builders, architecture and agriculture collectors began, Atchey's time, an explosion once seemed likely to British, although recent information was built the decline. But finally, when the modern world to examine the Paderborn's surprising absence, cheerfully and with a sense of humor, for then "the Paderborn will have become a very big city and, as usual at last, will be the new one."

And so it goes. Hella considers the most famous antichristian appropriation of them all, the transformation of the Equinox master piece of Christmas art, the clooth of Hugs Sophia, into a masterpiece of Islamic art, the mosque of Apokalips. It was a successful marriage, he writes, because the structure, in modern jargon, "read" each other harmoniously, a sign of historical continuity in the east. Hugs Sophia, after all, had main doors that once belonged to a temple of Zeus. Their once's Gloucester Cathedral, which grew

father-daughter—generations of master masons solving the structural problems—holographed by past builders—as an ever more elaborate tomb for King Edward II, murdered by his wife and her lover. And for what, Hollois asks sardonically, is this building famous today? As a stand-in for Hogwarts school in Harry Potter films. What that night says about the history of Britain, Hollois has no comment.

But working specimens haven't been like the Vegas hotel, a Las Vegas homage to an Italian city rapidly becoming a theme park. While it is building out, there are 12 million visitors a year, but only 15,000 Venezuelans are left, compared to three times as many 10 years ago. As current depopulation notes, the city will be as empty as the Nevada desert by 2034. But, Joffe considers more subtle, Venice's roles will come back daily to remind their top-of-the-line tourist attractions, including the Biennale, during which it has its innovative contemporary art in physical space that hasn't changed as much as

Even Venice's shiny replicas in Las Vegas and herage. Resort owner Sheldon Adelson has effected another \$1.4-billion copy in Macao, a smother-singe city where the vaults dress as gamblers and the security guards as carabinieri, and everyone gambles in the muted strains of Vivaldi. Like a modern-day Marco Polo bringing Venice to China yet again, Adelson has paid tribute to the ring superpower by playing his newest dream Venice in Asia rather than America. ■

FINALLY, A BOOK ABOUT...PEACE AT THE FALLS

In May 1914, with the U.S. and Mexico near war, a peace conference began in Niagara Falls, Ont., even though, as Michael Small notes in *The Forgotten Peace*, no one asked Ontario for permission. That oversight rectified, the next year well. The Americans, lodged on their side of the Falls, did complain about the 10-cent tolls for crossing the bridge to Ontario, but world peace was preserved until June, when a Serbian student shot an Austrian archduke.



WE'RE STALKING: JUDGE LAY

100

victorious leader when Jude Law just moved next door to women's dorm at New York University, but he's not making any friends after catching some girls gazing at him, his pal told them with a smirk. "He threw them at our window, but he missed," said freshman Nisha Khasab. Beyond his lousy throw, Law might have good reason to be grumpy: ex-wife Katie Price is painting a tall, narrow, and pretentious to reveal "everything."

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ROGERS

help



"I tell her, 'Honey, if a Tim's job is to run his shirts, so you're not wearing one a job, you're wearing Tim's job.' I never know if she gets it."

How to get along with the in-laws

**Just in time for the holidays, a psychologist
delivers some useful containment strategies**

BY JULIA MCKINNEY "I have been married for two years. For Christmas, I received a gift from my mother-in-law. I opened it in front of the whole family. Um, thank you, I guess," writes an involved daughter-in-law on a forum devoted to the worst gifts from a mother-in-law. Someone comes back: "The Mother's Day card's better to give her early, during the trip, fairly innocent at a prison."

The British psychologist who moderates the forum, Dr. Fern Apter, has advice for dealing with problematic relations in a new book, *What Do You Want From Me? Learning to Get Along With In-Laws*. Many women, Apter writes, "complain about additional insults, such as being given a 'big' sweater by someone in law who explains, 'You probably didn't realize the ones you have are too tight.'"

Apter's advice to your husband aside, tell him, "It would be helpful if you could say, at least once, in your mother's presence, 'I think my wife looks just fine as she is.' Gently reject his help. Do not agree, 'You should support me and not your mother.' Don't make a global complaint, 'You never stand up for me.' Tell him, 'When I feel uncomfortable with your mother, I'll reach out myself for you. Will you notice?' That's all you have to do to make me feel you're supporting me."

Apter surveyed 400 couples in the U.K. and U.S. and found that housekeeping is the No. 1 cause of contention between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law. 40 per cent of mothers-in-law said "the stand and idleness in a home was an important issue in which they could warn their daughter-in-law." Many of those mothers-in-law, writes Apter, "say affirmations that they are learning more to be new men who are in control."

normal size. But if this potential bias may mean the achievement of your daughter-in-law, it will generate conflict."

Sometimes in-law conflicts arise between siblings in law. If a sister thinks her brother is "leading" toward his spouse at the expense of a parent, writes Apter, "then they may step in to shift the balance." Apter talks about Kelly, whose husband, Jared, promised her she'd "love" his older sister, Gail—they were "tropicals a pod," instead. "You can imagine how intrigued I was to meet Gail. She was the woman who was, in my left's eyes, as much like me I tried to find," says Kelly. "But the more I knew about my sister, the more I realized my mother-in-law is really proud of me, and I'm not sure Gail likes that." Gail's mother is Gail. Gail believes that Kelly keeps her brother away from her mother. Gail told Apter, "Kelly's favourite stage line is that he needs to separate. But if he doesn't separate from being on the phone to his mother, there's a need." That's what Gail's mother is doing him away from her mother and from me."

Discuss the situation with your spouse, advises Apter. Don't forget they're always hope that "over time, people learn to appreciate and respect their in-laws." Even as a spouse who "initially believe that a son or daughter could have done better and was disappointed in their choice to realize, many years on, that the choice partner has qualities that 'looked,'" she writes. "For many people, an in-law becomes a combination of friend and relative." ■

MOST IMPROVED SO CENT

Tired of being forced to arrive hours early at film shoots so that makeup artists could finish his common arm tattoos, 50 Cent had them removed. "Before a few acting projects and they were making me get up. My call time is four hours before the regular acting talent because of the tattoos," says the rapper. But 50 Cent isn't completely changing his image: the famous "South West 50" tattoo that covers his back won't be going anywhere.





I GOT CAUGHT up in the whirlwind of a **SENSELESS** campaign in pursuit of an office previously held by Hugh Jackman and George Clooney

Look, I'm a sexy straight shooter

Me? Not fit to be Sexiest Man Alive? The elites are just hung up on my 30 lb. of belly fat.



SCOTT FEUCHUK

Please enjoy this excerpt from my cell all summer, Going Vegas. An Ameri can Talk, about my recent failed attempt to win a certain prestigious position in the public eye.

It's a straight shooter from my world. I'd lived a simple life and could find, family values and tradition, the g's from verbs. But my world changed faster when I was approached to run for People magazine's Sexiest Man Alive.

What followed was a blur. Within days, I found myself caught up in the whirlwind of a national campaign. I was in pursuit of an office that had been held by George Clooney (twice), Jude Law (once) and Nick Naylor (a screaming error). I was surrounded by thousands of people—and, doggone it, I was wearing short shorts.

But from the start, forces conspired to undermine my candidacy. Some claimed that I wasn't "qualified" to be Sexiest Man Alive. They pointed to my lack of a cohesive policy agenda and my 30 lb. of belly fat. But there were other things caught up in the contest: their idea of what made someone sexy enough to serve. Neither I nor any other, they understood my intentions of playing by their rules.

Ultimately, I was surprised in my candidacy by my spouse and our 17 children, each of them moved after a famous record effort. I'll never forget when we took a family road to wherever I should run. "Dad," I'll tell you, "Go for it," he said. The words, Power and Def. (The moment was apocryphal when our oldest daughter's eyes lit up as we prepared by the town hall. How could you be so

confident, I think?)

The days wouldn't let up. They criticized me for lacking foreign experience despite the grumpy YouTube video that clearly shows me freighting that chick, and by my Irish accent. And let's not forget when I was named. Growing up, I could walk out my front door, stand on my porch—and off in the distance see Father's house. (Father has been a notorious threat to American security since he was found to be in the pocket of the powerful spider lobby.)

When such beautiful didn't take my candidacy, the class made a fun about my wardrobe. They couldn't get enough of the fact that I spent \$100,000 on hollow my shirt down to do up only to the next. But that wasn't my fault. Those shirts were picked out by someone on the campaign, or possibly a pirate. I can't be held responsible for the change because they involve me and I have responsibility for them.

Some say the turning point of the race came when I was interviewed by Katie Couric and couldn't make a single brand of shirt button. But that wasn't my fault. All the did was ask questions? Body scrub. Thank you. My college friend with the thigh-Master. My college friend with the thigh-Master. My college friend with the thigh-Master. My college friend with the thigh-Master. My college friend with the thigh-Master.

But when I look back, I don't blame Katie Couric. I know that the world of responsibility must fall on... Hugh Jackman, the 2008 Sexiest Man Alive. Now of that was up. I don't. I was named by my son to the Jackman selection series, which had led Americans to two county wars (against mullers and back fat)

and a scandalous season that had dropped the United States to 17th in the world in Gross Domestic Product—making this our least successful period since 1980's economic performance. I also blame my strategists for agreeing to a post-off. My campaign never recovered from that agonized lip.

Eventually, the damage was done. My rival began pulling away in the polls. The media elites had fallen in with his external skills and just tactics. They reported his agenda glowingly, even when the policies were totally unworkable. I mean, a national newsworthy strategy, in a perfect world, I too would love to give every male American a gun to make his own supporting fact. But we'd be bankrupt before we got out of Minnesota.

As I write this, my Sexiest Man Alive Johnny Depp has just delivered his inaugural address (no two lingerie models in the back seat of a Hammer). But I have grave doubts he'll be able to steer the tide of our nation that is spreading across the United States in the form of thunder thighs, camouflage three and Jack Black.

The class can clarify all they wanted. I'm in touch with what real Americans find sexy. And believe me, real Americans don't want anything to do with a three-day waiting period for a bathroom.

When the time comes to choose the next Sexiest Man Alive, the elites will vote again. Tell you I'm sure I'll go to vote owing to my voter record, my outstanding literacy and cognitive skills. But do you want to know them? It's about you. It's about you taking back this important office. Most important, it's about me finding a way to blame you if I lose again. ■

ON THE WEB: To read Feuchuk on the Internet, visit his blog: realmen.com/feuchuk

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ADINA "DEE" McDONALD

1923-2009

A globetrotter born in pioneering Manitoba, she walked everywhere she went

Adina McDonald, as the Tolsonas, was born on June 2, 1923, to parents Julius and Adina in Yellville, a rural region of northwest Ontario that was then part of Poland. She was the fifth of 10 children. German speakers, they raised persecution in Poland and so jumped at the chance, offered by a group of Canadian Baptists, to emigrate. In 1927 they settled outside the village of Minnissas, Minn., 180 km northwest of Winnipeg. Adina grew up on a farm, working with her parents and siblings as they grew food for the table and hauled it to market. It was pioneer living, with the Tolsonas so self-sufficient they even founded the local Baptist church on the homestead.

Adina was a school—geography and history were her favourite subjects—and independent student. Unable to complete high school locally, she commuted to a senior high in Goshen, Wis., during the Second World War, a shortage of men led to senior young women teaching in country schools, and Adina, then 19, took class in rural Little Woody Upon finishing normal school in Winnipeg, she returned to Minnissas as an elementary teacher. A true disciplinarian, she overhauled her students (she could be stern even with those she loved most). In summer, she made the circuit of country schools, teaching the Bible. “She just made the books of the Old Testament live,” says her sister Lydia.



When her school hired a male teacher and began paying him double what she made, Adina washed her hands of the place, moving to Winnipeg to work. She applied for an exchange in Scotland and, near her home, after a three-year teaching stint in Edinburgh—particularly when, wearing a green dress and gloves, she over the Queen Mother during the city's coronation of Elizabeth II. A few years later she quit Winnipeg, again, taking a job quelling at RCMP Station Grousemount in northeast France. She took every spare moment to travel, even visiting long-lost relatives in Germany. In her second year she met Frank Ravvin, an academic and coach who was teaching on leave. Shortly after they married—Adina was 39, Frank was 32—they settled in Kankakee, Ill., then in Sunnyvale.

Subsequent to Frank's death from cancer in 1961, Adina focused on her work and on gardening, a favourite pastime. Not long after, the next Hugh McDonald, newly separated from G.M.C. through a garrulous clerk, he suffered to drive Adina to her sister's in Kelowna on

his way to Edmonton. When he suffered a heart attack outside Port Huron, Adina took the wheel, rushing him to hospital. “After that we were friendly,” says Hugh, who’d recently lost his wife in a car accident. “I never thought for a minute we would get married, but at the same time we did.” After 42 years of togetherness, Adina also retired, she and Hugh set up house on a large lot in Surrey, cultivating fruit and nut trees, vegetables, tomatoes and roses. She was meticulous about preparing healthy food, and kept her working the garden and walking. In winter they travelled endlessly—to Australia, China, to and from Asia, by RV, even as far as Antarctica on one of 15 cruises. When Hugh's health kept him home, Adina went solo, saving Norway, then India in the same year, she won it.

Three years ago, Adina complained she was unwell, and she and Hugh moved into a home. It did not work out—she few veggies at dinner, too little and spent over—and against Hugh's better judgment Adina found there a pattern White Rock. She seemed antsy about looking for volunteer work. Told she was too old by the hospital, she showed up at a local women's centre and, meeting the bearded “Gee,” offered to chop vegetables. What began as voluntary help became a part-time job. Adina assumed the role of hand off on Fridays. She said her boss, Lynn Reynolds, that she was 82, and that just changed when a ravenous orange-brown chicken showed she was 84. Wherever she went, she walked, no matter the weather. Once, during heavy rain fall, Lynn warned on driving to her. “No, I’m going to walk, you’ve got to keep walking, you’ve got to keep it,” Adina told her. “Scars show, she had walked herself.” Around a table on the way out, she put on by the corner, she wore a black dress preserved in her closet since 1957. Adina's 11th wedding anniversary was also passed, Adina finished her games.

She was on the front steps on Oct. 28 and heading for the driveway when she hit the crosswalk button and stepped into the street. Paralyzed, she arrived after Adina was struck by a Honda Civic, out through her house. Lynn, who ran from the nearby women's centre, called to her. “She said to me, ‘They not my car,’ and I said, ‘Don’t worry dear, we will buy you a new one,’” she says. Adina, who was 82, died the next day. A 77-year-old woman has been charged under the Motor Vehicle Act in connection with the incident.

BY MICHAEL SCHULZ

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